

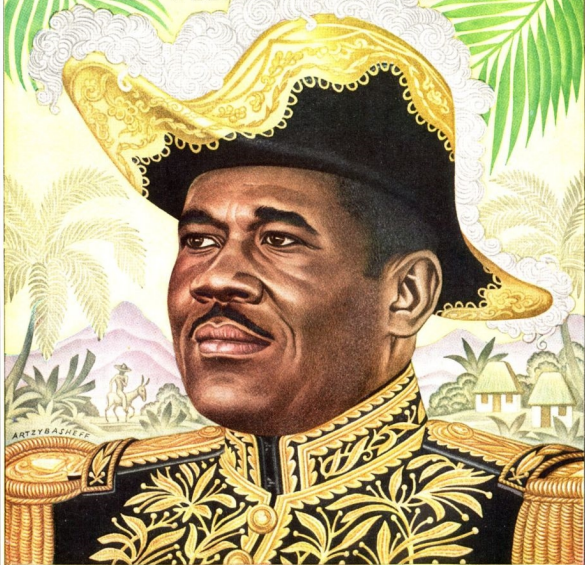
TWENTY CENTS

FEBRUARY 22, 1934

Extra: NEWS QUIZ

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



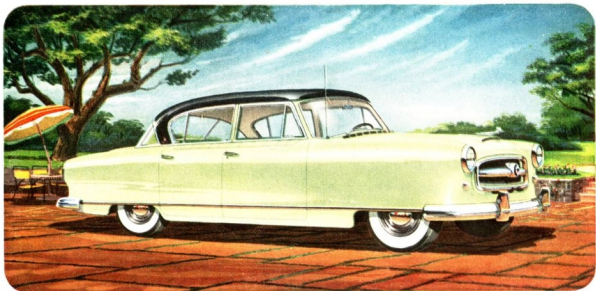
HAITI'S PRESIDENT PAUL MAGLOIRE
His black magic: roads, dams, schools.

\$6.00 A YEAR

(1934-35) 50c PER COPY

VOL. LXIII NO. 8

Important News for all who love a Rambler



New! The Low-Priced Nash Rambler Super 4-Door Sedan

To you who have loved the dash of a Rambler—here's your four-door sedan in two models—Super or Custom.

New in size, and completely amazing in six-passenger room and luggage accommodations. Yet all the joys of Nash Rambler's compact size are yours . . . its quick-as-a-wink parking ease . . . whiplash getaway . . . and economy of up-to-30 miles a gallon.

It's a handsome, head-turning car wherever it goes—another Pinin Farina original! And it comes to you equipped with accessories like custom radio and famous Nash Weather Eye Conditioned Air System—even the continental tire mount on the custom model—*included* in its modest price.

It's one of a host of new 1954 Nash Ramblers—all of Nash quality through and through, built with the famous Nash "double lifetime". On display now—come in and get a thrill!

At new low prices Nash Airflytes are the value leaders of the industry!



Dual Reclining Seats
are but one of many comfort and safety features offered only in a Nash.



What! Twin Beds?
Yes—another exclusive Nash feature now for the first time in a Rambler.



Take it all! Enough
luggage space for six on a cross-country trip in the new, bigger trunk.



Picture Your Family Here . . .
going places, enjoying life, in the smart Rambler fashion. You have a choice of three transmissions including Hydra-Matic Drive.

1954
Nash
Airflytes

**AMBASSADOR • STATESMAN
RAMBLER**

**Built With A Double-Lifetime
Your Safest Investment Today . . .
Your Soundest Resale Value
Tomorrow**

Nash Motors, Div. Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Detroit, Mich.



You seem to coast *up* hills!

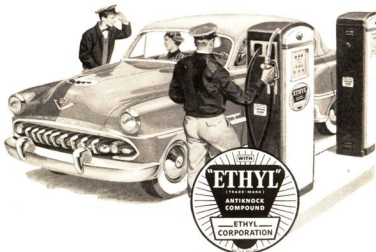


The fact that your car can climb a hill isn't much to brag about these days. The question is, "How does it climb a hill?"

Does it grind and clank and wheeze? Or do you float up the hill practically as quietly and easily as you would coast down?

A great deal of the answer depends on the gasoline you use. Gasoline that "knocks" loses power, often makes it necessary to use a lower gear. High antiknock "Ethyl" gasoline gives you smooth, even power—carries you up grade without fuss or bother. Try "Ethyl" gasoline today on your favorite hill and see why millions of motorists always stop at an "Ethyl" pump.

ETHYL CORPORATION, New York 17, N. Y.
Ethyl Antiknock Ltd. in Canada



Protect your engine—get more power with "ETHYL" gasoline



Believe it or not...here's where Bendix Power Steering for Trucks is valued most!

Truck drivers we've talked to have an entirely different slant on Bendix Power Steering.

They admit the dramatic advantages—preventing loss of control from front-wheel blowouts and soft shoulders, and making parking and turning easy.

But believe it or not they like it most on the straight-away and here's why:

They say most of the time they are steering over long, straight stretches of road. Without power steering there is tension from playing the wheel constantly to maintain control, correcting and counter-correcting because of road and load conditions.

With Bendix Power Steering they simply "point" the vehicle down the road. There is no tension.

They maintain perfect control with minimum effort, and control means safety. Without a good safety record you can't have a good profit record in the trucking business.

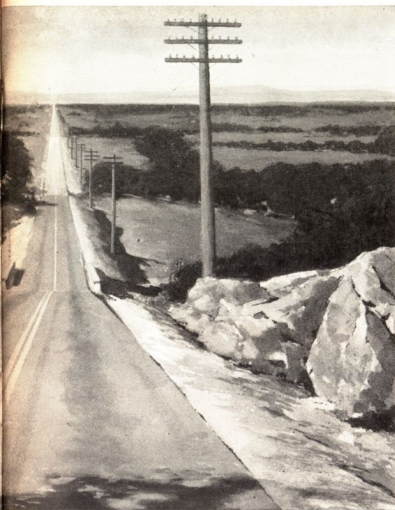
Power Braking, Too!

Bendix, pioneer and leading manufacturer of Power Braking for trucks and cars, has produced over 5 million units. For perfect control, you can't beat the combination of Bendix Power Braking and Bendix Power Steering.

What Else Does Bendix Make?

Nearly a thousand other quality products.

Some go directly to the consumer—television and new-lined brake shoes for cars, for example. Others



include radar, guided missiles, sonar, telemetering and essential automotive and aviation products. Some are complex, relatively small-quantity devices; others represent big-volume, low-cost production. Industries served range from Atomic Energy to Bicycle, for which we make a very fine coaster brake.

Bendix' eggs are in many baskets; the partial list of products and divisions at the right gives you an idea how many. It's an odds-on bet that Bendix Aviation Corporation can help improve your business or operation, maybe with newly developed processes or technical advice on chronic problems now bottleneaking your production.

Look into Bendix further. Have your secretary follow through on the following suggestion:

FIND OUT HOW BENDIX CAN HELP YOUR BUSINESS

The complete story of Bendix is best told and illustrated in an interesting new digest called "Bendix and Your Business." You are almost certain to find in its pages at least one idea of how Bendix can help improve some part of your own business. Please make requests for this 40-page booklet on your company letterhead to:

BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION • FISHER BLDG., DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN



PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS AND BASIC PRODUCTS

BENDIX PRODUCTS, SOUTH BEND, IND.
automotive brakes, carburetors, power steering;
aviation brakes, landing gear, fuel metering.

SCINTILLA, SIDNEY, N. Y.
aviation ignition systems; industrial engine
magnetos; diesel fuel injection.

BENDIX RADIO, TOWSON, MD.
radar; auto, railroad, mobile
and aviation radio; television.

ECLIPSE MACHINE, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Stromberg® carburetors, electric fuel pumps,
starter drives, coaster brakes.

MARSHALL-ECLIPSE, TROY, N. Y.
brake blocks, brake lining, synthetic resins.

ECLIPSE-PIONEER, TETERBORO, N. J.
aviation instruments and components; laundry.

BENDIX FRIEZ, TOWSON, MD.
meteorological instruments; precision instruments
and recorders.

RED BANK, EATONTOWN, N. J.
electronic tubes; dynamotors, inverters.

ZENITH® CARBURETOR, DETROIT, MICH.
automotive, marine and small engine carburetors.

BENDIX-SKINNER, DETROIT, MICH.
micronic filters.

PACIFIC, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
telemetering equipment; hydraulic and electric
actuators; depth recorders; boat steerers.

CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OHIO
automatic viscosity regulators, nuclear products.

BENDIX COMPUTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
digital computers.

BENDIX-ECLIPSE OF CANADA, LTD.
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New York City

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



EXCLUSIVE



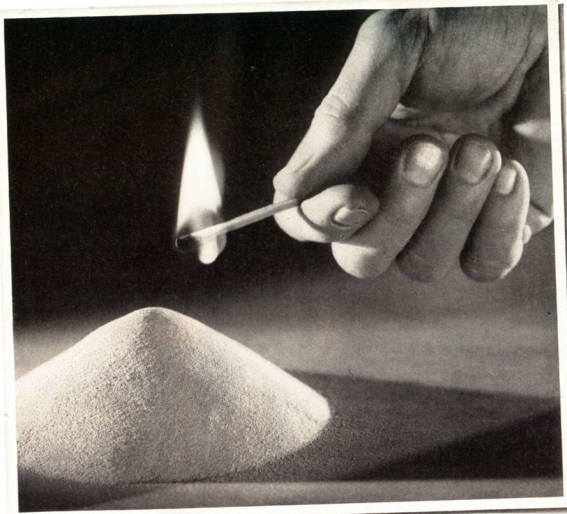
*New Signal-Seeking Tuner—the
greatest step forward in auto radio—
is Delco Radio's alone!*



An exclusive General Motors development, Delco's Signal-Seeking Tuner finds a station and tunes it to pinpoint accuracy . . . does it *electronically* and *automatically*. A finger touch on the selector bar (no dials or knobs to twist) and in comes a station, tuned to hairline perfection. Another touch and the next station is lined up correctly for your listening pleasure . . . and so on across the dial. The Delco Signal-Seeking Tuner sets a new standard—it tunes not only *faster* and *better* but *safer* than you can do it yourself for there is no need to shift your eyes from road to radio when you wish to select a station. A Delco Radio exclusive, the amazing Signal-Seeking Tuner gives you perfect tuning—safer tuning—wherever you drive. Now available on several of America's finest cars. Ask your car dealer.

**DELCO
AUTO RADIO**

DELCO RADIO • DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS • KOKOMO, INDIANA



THE FLASH FIRE THAT NEVER HAPPENED

This is about a man who lit a fire to prevent a fire.

He was visiting a small machine shop. The work going on was something the shop had never done before — grinding and sanding magnesium castings. He noticed one man grinding castings while magnesium dust piled up on his bench and his clothing. The man was smoking.

The visitor scooped up a handful of the dust and walked to the yard with the worker and the foreman. He put the dust on the ground and touched a match to it. It flared like a sparkler.

Startled, the foreman jumped to stamp out the flames, only to see them shoot out beneath his shoe.

"Now you've seen how a fire-bomb worked in the war," the visitor said. "And why some operations on magnesium require special precautions.

A wet grinding method is a must. No smoking is another."

The visitor was one of Liberty Mutual's loss prevention engineers, making a regularly scheduled visit to a policyholder's plant. His job is to turn to the policyholder's advantage his experience as an engineer of the largest writer of Workmen's Compensation.

This incident gives you a glimpse of only one phase of

"Humanics" — the most complete program ever devised by an insurance company to cut down loss in industry. Humanics increases profits by eliminating the uninsured cost of accidents as well as by cutting insurance costs. For information, call the nearest Liberty Mutual office, or write to us at 175 Berkeley Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.



LETTERS



"Where's George?"

"Oh, he won't be here 'til tomorrow

...we came by air!"

When others are already there, are you still on the way?
Remember, you save valuable time and avoid discomfort—
in winter as well as summer—when you GO BY AIRLINE.

Milwaukee's Fair Lady

Sir:

There ought to be more Harry J. Grants and Milwaukee *Journals* around the country [TIME, Feb. 1]. The decline of some of the finest cities in the nation can be directly attributed to newspapers that have slipped to fat and voiceless advertising sheets. Community leadership among them is so weak that even groups of women have been able to raise louder voices of protest.

JOSEPH A. PARKER

Troy, N.Y.

Sir:

Your article on the Milwaukee *Journal* boils down to this: 1) it is a rich paper and can afford to offend anyone, thus it is not fearless; 2) it is successful because it has no competition; 3) it fights McCarthy who fights Communism, but could not defeat McCarthy or Ike. We buy it because it prints *Pogo*.

K. L. WILCOX

Waukesha, Wis.

Sir:

To the Milwaukee *Journal*, from Lima, Peru, where all newspapers are too timid to print stories about important scandals (such as graft and bribes), smirches and vices (such as horse betting and lotteries), please give my most sincere congratulations.

CARMEN ROGGERO

Lima, Peru

Sir:

Before you again attempt an article on a newspaper . . . it would be advisable to contact more of the people who read the paper, and also read it yourself. You have given the

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How Good Employee Relations help build better typewriters

How well an employee works is often influenced by how secure he feels. It is therefore important to reduce his feeling of anxiety and thereby increase his efficiency.



SMITH-CORONA INC, makers of office and portable typewriters, adding machines and other office equipment, ribbons and carbon paper, help maintain peak morale among their employees by investing in Group

Insurance with Connecticut General. This gives employees the benefits of life, health and accident insurance protection... helps employees feel more secure.



The "PROTECTED PAY ENVELOPE,"[®] the result of our flexible Group Insurance planning, can benefit *your* company in the same way. Through our research and experience in the field of employee relations, we have developed effective methods to help employees better understand and better appreciate Group Insurance.

Let us tell you how. Write to Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford.

Connecticut General

- GROUP INSURANCE
- PENSION PLANS
- HEALTH
- ACCIDENT
- LIFE



DO YOU BELIEVE IN POLLS?

3000 of America's leading phonograph dealers recommend the high fidelity Columbia "360" five to one over all others . . . including phonographs costing twice as much!



DO YOU BELIEVE IN EXPERTS?

Eugene Ormandy, conductor of The Philadelphia Orchestra says, "I am delighted to find an instrument that reproduces the color and depth of our orchestra so close to reality."



DO YOU BELIEVE YOUR EARS?

Polls and experts help, but nobody can tell you what you hear. Ask your dealer to demonstrate the "360" in your home. We'll leave the rest up to you.

The Revolutionary Columbia "360"

High Fidelity Phonograph

"Switch it on and the whole room plays" . . . says
ART CARNEY of the CBS
Jackie Gleason Show.

CREATED, BUILT AND GUARANTEED BY COLUMBIA RECORDS



"360" Portable
Neolite \$139.50



"360" Console
Mahogany \$169.50
Blonde \$174.50



"360" Table Model
Mahogany \$139.50
Blonde \$144.50



Only "360" Owners Can Enjoy Breath-Taking **STEREOPHONIC SOUND!** Columbia's famous "X-12" Roving Speaker plugs into the "360" for the first touch in Hi-Fi Sound. Cabinet only 7" cube, \$24.50.
"Columbia" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Marks Registered. "360" and "X-12" Trade Marks.
Prices higher in the West.

impression that the *Journal* is an honest, up-right paper, which alone has made Milwaukee, and which stands for all that is right and just, regardless of the storm raging about it. No one will deny that the *Journal* puts out a very pleasant-appearing paper and that the people who put it together are expert technicians. The society pages and the section devoted to news of local interest are very good . . . The *Journal* is heartily disliked by almost all "thinking persons" in Milwaukee, but is read by most because it is the only afternoon paper.

KENNETH J. MERKEL

Milwaukee, Wis.

The 21

Sir:

I am a Korean veteran and . . . I have read your article concerning Corporal Edward Dickinson and the 21 American soldiers who have refused to come back to the United States [Time, Feb. 1]. I personally can't see why the American Government and populace are so concerned . . .

If the Army court-martials Corporal Dickinson, I don't blame the 21 soldiers for refusing to come back. Here we are coaxing and practically begging them to come back; and if they did come back we would probably court-martial them and send them to prison. Is that justice?

ANTHONY A. GUARNA

Lancaster, Pa.

Sir:

. . . They never had it so good [as] when they were in the United States. I can't see how they figure that their voices would be silenced if they returned. After all, this is not Russia, and we do have freedom of speech. Maybe they forgot about the Bill of Rights, or wanted to forget about it . . .

DONALD J. VANDERGRIFT

Sergeant U.S.M.C.

Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Sir:

After hearing that Corporal Dickinson was welcomed home with a court-martial, I am fighting mad.

If life in a prison camp was a day-to-day struggle for existence, then each man had to decide whether he considered his own well-being or that of his fellow prisoners more important. If he decided in favor of himself, we may not approve of it, but it is a moral offense, not a legal one . . .

MRS. FLORENCE BARTON

Pullman, Wash.

Kuddly Kinsey

Sir:

How in the world does Dr. Alfred Kinsey imagine that sex education could or should be administered to a three- or four-month-old baby [Time, Feb. 8]? Between feeding, burping, bathing and diaper-changing, one's hands are full. How should it be done, anyway . . . ?

MRS. MARTHA SCHULZE

Chicago

Sir:

As the parents of a ten-month-old girl, my husband and I are very proud that we have attended to our baby's sex education as prescribed by Kuddly Kinsey. She has responded beautifully—she hugs everybody and everything—men, women, dogs, books and blankets . . .

JOAN MCINTYRE

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Packed House?

Sir:

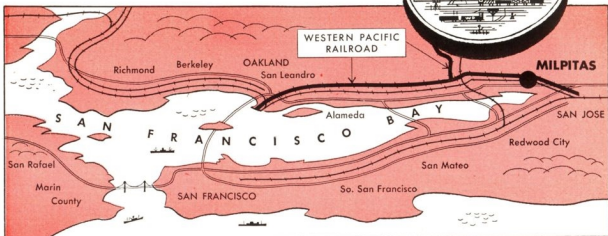
The idea that a priest will elicit from workers a true opinion of their company and union is fatuous and naive in the extreme

TIME, FEBRUARY 22, 1954

Looking for the ideal plant site in Northern California?

Look at California's newest city!

The new \$45,000,000 assembly plant being built by Ford Motor Company in Milpitas (Incorporated Jan. 26, 1954) will be big (160 acres!), but Western Pacific still has 1200 acres available in the same industrial tract, a carefully planned new development strategically located at the tip of San Francisco Bay.



Centrally located for economical distribution, the Milpitas area (6 miles north of San Jose) is only 42 miles from San Francisco and 37 miles from Oakland and midway between Los Angeles and the Northwest. This new industrial area is in the heart of one of the country's fastest-growing, most prosperous areas.



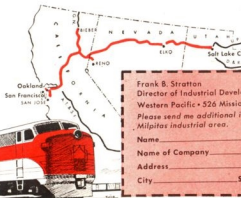
Best possible transportation facilities are provided by Western Pacific Railroad with a spacious new switching yard serving the development area; by express highways to San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, the Pacific Northwest and East; and by the great seaports of San Francisco and Oakland.



Plenty of power, gas and water are immediately available to new industries. In fact, Milpitas is the terminus of the "super-line" bringing natural gas from Texas and is directly on the 72-inch water main of the Hetch Hetchy system serving San Francisco. Milpitas is also near large residential developments.

WESTERN PACIFIC

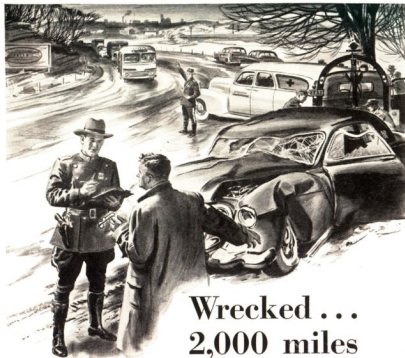
ROUTE OF THE VISTA-DOME
CALIFORNIA ZEPHYR



FOR
MORE
FACTS

Frank B. Stratton
Director of Industrial Development
Western Pacific • 526 Mission St., San Francisco
Please send me additional information about the
Milpitas industrial area.

Name _____
Name of Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



Wrecked . . . 2,000 miles from home!

But I found helping hands in a town I'd never seen before

(Based on Company File #26 KAL 3393)

It was a cold, snowy day. My wife and I were driving home from a winter vacation. Suddenly the car skidded on an icy strip . . .

I lost control. We went off the road and landed in a ditch. Anne was badly hurt. I had only a few bruises. The car? Smashed for keeps.

After I'd seen Anne safely in the hospital, I got my insurance man on long distance. He put me in touch with the Hartford Agent right where I was.

That local man really went out of his way to help us! Phone calls. Legwork. He sure moved fast—and

got results! Five days later I felt free to start home. My car had been replaced. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company paid for it. No hospital or doctor bills to worry about. The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company paid them.

Anne couldn't travel with me because of a back injury. She had special Pullman accommodations. The Hartford Accident and Indemnity paid for those, too.

You can see why I'm a Hartford booster. I'll never forget the wonderful way all the Hartford people treated us when we needed help.

When you own a Hartford policy of any kind—on your car, home, family or business—you can count on service.

Day and night. Sundays. Holidays. At home or away.

You'll find Hartford Agents just about everywhere to relieve you of anxiety . . . red tape . . . expense. And behind them are all the resources of the Hartfords—and a tradition of dependable, sympathetic service.

Year in and year out you'll do well with the

Hartford



Hartford Fire Insurance Company • Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company • Hartford 15, Connecticut

[TIME, Feb. 1]. Nobody gets lied to more often than priests. It's traditional.

The conclusions Father Theodore Purcell drew after 44 months at the packinghouses could have been deduced by anyone above the level of a moron, by simple application of everyday logic. His discovery of the "dual allegiance" is nothing more than a digging up, from the graveyard of the obvious, a concept fossilized into a platitude . . .

RICHARD J. CALLAHAN

Oak Park, Ill.

Louisiana Tiger?

Sir:

TIME, Feb. 8, states that "Tiger was folded into Air Force slang by U.S. pilots in Korea; in Asia, the tiger is an age-old symbol of ferocity."

It is also an age-old Americanism. The word folded into Air Force slang in Korea from General Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers. General Chennault . . . got his first military training at Louisiana State University where the students are known as Louisiana



MAJOR WHEAT



COLONEL BOYD

Tigers; a name carried down from the days when all male students were military students and all students were male. The name derived from the Louisiana Tigers of the Civil War, with which Colonel David French Boyd, the second president of the university, had been affiliated during the war. The name started with Wheat's Tigers,^o who had fought themselves to extinction by 1862, but it became the legacy of all the Louisiana fighting men.

But the name goes still farther back . . . When in preparation for the War with Mexico, four Louisiana volunteer regiments were raised; in each of these regiments was a company of "Tigers." One of these became the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, which also used the Tiger-head insignia all through the War of 1861.

Wheat's Tigers decorated their campaign hats with pictures of tigers in action and appropriate motto, such as "Tiger Ready for the Kill," "Old Man Tiger," "Tiger on the Leap." In action they screamed and roared, and their specialty was creeping silent as cats under cover until they were on the enemy, then charging with wild leaps and wilder yells and long, sharp knives . . .

A. MOORE

Baton Rouge, La.

TV Payoff (Contd.)

SIR:

I HAVE JUST READ THE SPLENDID STORY ON PAY-AS-YOU-SEE TV [TIME, FEB. 1]. IT IS THE FINEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY

* Named for Major Chatham Roberdeau Wheat, who, after a rousing military career in various Latin American and Italian wars, returned home at the outbreak of the Civil War, recruited a 500-man cavalry battalion called the "Louisiana Tigers," which made a brilliant showing from the first Battle of Bull Run until Wheat's death at the battle of Gaines's Mill in 1862. He fell with a bullet through his head, crying: "Bury me on the field, boys!"—Eo.

Many Big Moments begin with a Familiar Ring



Often it's a call you've hoped for and waited for. From someone dear or about something especially important to you. Then suddenly there's a familiar ring. And everything's just wonderful!

Many's the time you would have paid the telephone bill for a whole month—and more—for that one call.

Whenever the telephone rings, it's a reminder of its double value. It keeps you in touch with other people. Helps other people keep in touch with you. Some days the calls you get are even more important than those you make.

Yet the cost of this two-way service is small. Less than a penny an hour for the average family.



BELL TELEPHONE
SYSTEM



"Jack phoned to ask me to the dance"



"A prospect telephoned to give me a big order"

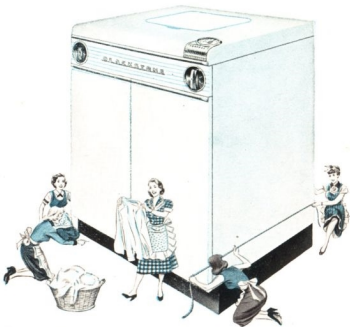


"Bob, Jr., called to tell me it's a boy"



"My Scoutmaster phoned about a camping trip"

SEE THE NEW BLACKSTONE — a new kind of automatic washer



Only Blackstone is all three:

1-FULLY **AUTOMATIC!**

Fills, washes, rinses, empties, dries, and shuts off automatically.



- **AGITATOR ACTION** — Assures thorough cleansing of heavier loads without tangling or tearing!
- **SELF-CLEANSING TUB** — in gleaming stainless steel — always smooth, always clean!
- **SCUM-REMOVING FLUSH RINSE** — Two complete rinses — Jet-Spray sweeps floating dirt and soap away!
- **REALLY DAMP-DRY CLOTHES** — High-speed centrifugal spin gets some clothes dry enough to iron!
- **NO BOLTING DOWN** — Mechanism floats on cushion rubber; Blackstone stands still!

2-FULLY **FLEXIBLE!**

Washes any way you want, at the twist of a dial! Handles all fabrics properly.



3-FULLY **MECHANICAL!**

Controlled by positive mechanical timer! No tricky electric gadgets.



FLEX-O-TROL

For fully flexible operation
...any time you wish!

Blackstone

JAMESTOWN,
NEW YORK

AMERICA'S OLDEST MANUFACTURER OF HOME LAUNDRY APPLIANCES

OF THIS COMPLICATED SUBJECT THAT WE HAVE SEEN . . .

WE BELIEVE THAT PAY-AS-YOU-SEE WILL BECOME A PART-TIME SERVICE ON ALL CHANNELS, WITH STANDARD TV STATIONS DEVOTING A PORTION OF THEIR BROADCAST TIME TO SUBSCRIPTION PROGRAMS FOR WHICH THE VIEWER WILL PAY A DIRECT FEE, AND THE REMAINDER OF THEIR BROADCAST SCHEDULE TO PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY ADVERTISERS. THIS TYPE OF OPERATION WOULD GIVE STATIONS A DUAL SOURCE OF INCOME . . . IT WOULD ALSO PERMIT PROFITABLE OPERATION OF TV STATIONS IN MARKETS TOO SMALL FOR USE BY NATIONAL ADVERTISERS . . .

E. F. McDONALD JR.
PRESIDENT

ZENITH RADIO CORP.
CHICAGO

Cadillacs & Education

Sir:

. . . I take exception to Author Oliver La Farge's blast against our public schools [TIME, Feb. 8]. Let's not look upon acquiring an education in the same way we look upon acquiring a Cadillac! There certainly is room for improvement in our educational system, but more private schools are not the answer.

JAYNE MARKEL

San Francisco

Sir:

I cannot too strongly second La Farge's condemnation of the products of public education in the U.S. In the college classroom one finds not only a resistance to erudition, but a . . . deeply inculcated antipathy to it. . . . The college students today have for twelve years been exposed, for the most part, to teachers who themselves have been taught that education is a process of "social growth," of "learning to get along with people," of almost everything except acquiring knowledge. The "educators of educators" themselves, in their ungarded moments, will sometimes admit that colleges of education do not attract superior students. They ascribe this to poor pay scales in the public schools, but never to the fact that their own curriculum provides absolutely no interest or challenge to intelligent people . . .

OLIVER F. SIGWORTH

University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz.

Hit, Run, Error

Sir:

In "Three for Cooperstown" [TIME, Feb. 1], you mention that Bill Terry holds the fourth highest batting average in modern baseball [after Hornsby, Heilmann, and Ruth]. Just how does Ty Cobb forfeit his modern-day baseball slot?

ROBERT W. BILLIG

Omaha

☞ Ty slides in safely ahead of all others. TIME dropped the ball.—Ed.

The Hartley Case (Contd.)

Sir:

Were I to become as colddisposed as the two female critics of Dr. Vance Chittin [TIME, Feb. 1], I would wish the doctors at their respective births had also been less "heroic" and more "humanitarian." . . .

God allows the human body to be born disfigured, twisted and crippled, and to become palsied, leprous and maimed before reaching the grave—but He also gives each man a perfect soul at birth, the final appearance of which is man's work alone. The smug physical perfections of this world would do well to concern themselves more with the condition of their own souls . . .

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... THROUGH CHEMISTRY



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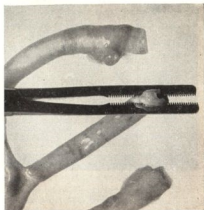
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For further information on any product mentioned in this advertisement, write United States Steel, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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OUTBOARD MOTORS

MISCELLANY

The Big Idea. In Dearborn, Mich., Mayor Orville Hubbard ordered his department heads to lock themselves in their offices for half an hour each morning, take a pencil and paper and "jot down any hot ideas . . . That is the way Newton discovered the law of gravity."

Legal Mind. In California's Alcatraz, Convict Earl W. Taylor, who had filed some 80 writs trying to get out of prison, tried a new tack, filed a writ asking to be left in.

Out of Season. In Springfield, Minn., Alfred Schneider, arrested for threatening a woman on a street corner with a knife, was released after he told police he had mistaken her for his wife.

Negotiable. In Santa Rosa, Calif., sheriff's deputies, sent to John Blum's grocery to collect \$300 in alimony, found only \$75 in the till, quickly got the balance after showing Blum a writ ordering them to seize "any or all coffee owned or possessed by the defendant."

Separate Account. In Chicago, when police picked up Orvall Schlatter for shoplifting and found \$3,083 hidden on him, he made a request: "Don't let my wife know about this money. I want to buy a car."

Experts at Hand. In Denver, State Institutions Director J. Price Briscoe admitted that Canon City prison inmates, who make jewelry and leather goods for sale in the prison store, were losing about 20% of their production to shoplifters.

Hunting Season. In Newark, the *News* carried this ad: A GROUP OF CITIZENS IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY SEEK A YOUNG MAN INTERESTED IN GOVERNMENT WHOM THEY CAN SUPPORT AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; MUST BE INTERESTED IN GOOD GOVERNMENT, ABLE TO SPEAK EFFECTIVELY AND WILLING TO CAMPAIGN AGGRESSIVELY . . .

Sampler. In Columbus, Miss., James C. Pidgeon got a divorce after he testified that his bride drank excessively and threatened him with a knife during the one day they lived together.

Omelette. In Las Cruces, N. Mex., a deputy sheriff was looking for the thief who stole twelve dozen eggs from a farmer, left the cartons and the pile of empty shells in a nearby field.

Exit. In Moundsville, W. Va., five prisoners escaped from Camp Fair Chance during its first week of operation.

The Formula. In Chicago, J. Frank Winebrenner, 91, revealed the secret of 72 years of successful marriage with his wife Tressa, 90: "We did little fussin', we said little; mostly we just set."

To All Smokers of Filter Tips... **THIS IS IT!**

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LENGTH — THE RIGHT
SIZE — EVERYTHING FOR
EFFECTIVE FILTRATION —
MUCH MORE FLAVOR
MUCH LESS
NICOTINE



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The motor oils recommended for many cars today are HD (High Detergency) oils containing additives.

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To very good oil.

To very poor oil.

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Pennsylvania Motor Oils are endowed with outstanding natural toughness.

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

The reprinted paragraph below was the way TIME Writer Osborn Elliott began the Business essay in the Jan. 25 issue of TIME. After it appeared, TIME's Washington correspondent George B. Bookman decided to check with Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks to see if any auto salesman had taken the hint. This is what Bookman reported:

"Bright and early on the Thursday morning that TIME's Jan. 25 issue reached subscribers, the telephone rang in the office of Secretary Weeks. On the wire was an automobile salesman who had read the TIME report. The salesman, who was telephoning from

and styling—a 1954 Chevrolet. Advise."

"A Washington, D.C. dealer resorted to two pages of blank verse and enclosed a key to a new Studebaker sedan for the Secretary and Mrs. Weeks. A young local salesman wrote that he had been selling cars for only a year and added, 'If I may have this opportunity to give you a demonstration, I will strive to live up to your expectations of a salesman and sell you.' A Plymouth-DeSoto dealer from Boston waved the old-school tie (Harvard) at Alumnus Weeks. A resourceful Hamilton, Ohio dealer pointed out that Hamilton was 300 miles from Washington but offered to drive a new car to the capital for Weeks, '... saving you the tedious

DEATH OF THE SALESMEN

An Old Calling Needs New Life

COMMERCE Secretary Sinclair Weeks needs two new cars, but he has vowed not to buy them until a salesman calls on him and "sells" him. Complained Weeks: "I have not heard from an automobile salesman for at least four years." All over the U.S.,

task of breaking it in.' Most imaginative salesman of all, probably, was an insurance man from Baltimore who wrote, 'Of course you will need some insurance on these automobiles. We offer . . .'

"Two weeks after publication of the TIME article, the letters and phone calls were still coming in. The only one of the eager salesmen who got through to Weeks personally was his old friend Paul Hoffman. But as yet, not even Hoffman has made a sale. Said he: 'I put all the heat on him I knew how.'

"Even at a meeting of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, Secretary Weeks could not escape from the sales campaign. Three members of the Cabinet who used to be in the automobile business (Defense Secretary Wilson, Interior Secretary McKay and Postmaster General Summerfield, all of General Motors) ribbed fellow Cabinet Member Weeks about buying a car.

"To Commerce Secretary Weeks, a large part of whose job is to watch the business horizon, the whole episode was very heartening. Said Weeks, 'I was certainly impressed with the alertness shown by salesmen to develop what they thought was a sales opportunity. Such aggressive salesmanship, if applied everywhere, should have a stimulating effect on the economy.'

Which car would Weeks buy and when? Reported Bookman: "Like any canny sales prospect, Sinclair Weeks so far has just smiled and kept his own counsel."

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

South Bend, Ind., made a strong pitch to Weeks to buy a 1954 Studebaker. The salesman's name: Paul Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Studebaker Corp.

"Ever since that first phone call from Salesman Hoffman, Sinclair Weeks has been besieged by a steady stream of telephone calls, letters, telegrams and personal visits from auto salesmen eager to prove to him that salesmanship still flourishes. 'Here's one salesman who is rising from the dead . . .' was the way a California dealer began his telegram. At least two dozen salesmen, like Hoffman, used the telephone technique, and some have phoned several times to follow up their first sales efforts. Long-distance calls have come from such widely scattered points as Lubbock, Texas, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

"Squads of local salesmen from the Washington area called in person at Week's office and left their lavishly illustrated '54 sales brochures. Wrote one man on the calling card he left with a Buick folder: 'After reading the TIME article, I decided to conduct a personal sales campaign.' A telegram from one dealer in Eureka, Calif., tried flattery: 'A man in your position should definitely buy a Nash "Airflyte."' A dealer from Indianapolis wired his direct pitch, making traditional use of the salesman's superlative: 'I herewith ask you to buy America's greatest car for value, power, economy



"In Lima, we lived at the luxurious Country Club, which is open to tourists. We played golf mornings, went sight-seeing afternoons. The city has the leisurely charm of Old Spain. The temperature averages 70°."



"Scenic Santiago, Chile, is a fairy-tale city. Here we're standing in front of one of South America's marvelous hotels. We spent a weekend overlooking the Pacific in nearby gay Viña del Mar."

"Buenos Aires came as a complete surprise. It is big and beautiful, the third largest city in the Americas. And the steaks are out of this world!"



All our vacation dreams came true in restful SOUTH AMERICA

and it's so quick and easy to get there when you fly

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You can cross a Red Carpet and board *El InterAmericano*, the all-first-class luxury service. It's the only daily DC-6 between the Americas and specializes in superb Gourmet Galley meals, complimentary wines and cocktails, bed-wide berths.

Or you can take thrifty *El Pacifico*. It's the only DC-6B tourist service to South America's West Coast. You fly the newest, fastest planes, especially designed for tourist comfort, and save up to 25%.

2 reasons to go now!

It's summer now, you know, south of the equator, because the seasons are reversed. And dollars go far in countries along Panagra's route because of favorable rates of exchange. Call your Travel Agent or Pan American, Panagra's U.S. Sales Agent.



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life *shape* that has a way of making any face more handsome. Prove it today in a Stetson store. Just ask for the Custom V. It's aquanized* to shed showers.

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The **STETSON** is part of the man

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San Francisco 19



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TIME, FEBRUARY 22, 1954

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Victory at Berlin

The U.S. went into the Berlin conference without any reason to hope for important agreement with the Communists. During the sessions (see FOREIGN NEWS), no invitation to hope appeared. Yet the conference achieved a major advance in international politics.

The Chinese say: "The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their right names." Inevitably, under pressure of Soviet threat and promise, Europeans tend to call appeasement "neutrality." Even among the U.S. people and their leaders, there are those who snap at Soviet bait or become confused about Soviet intentions.

Berlin offered no such bait. Molotov was forced to define the Communist position in terms most repugnant to European neutralists and American wish-thinkers. He not only called for an abandonment of EDC (the European Army), but even insisted on the dismemberment of NATO and the total departure of U.S. military support from Europe—a step which French neutralists recognize as prostrating Western Europe before the Red army. On Germany and on Austria, Molotov was compelled to disclose the true Soviet position: the U.S.S.R. will yield not an inch of ground held by military occupation for the sake of European reconstruction or national independence or the hope of peace.

What compelled him to this air-clearing candor? Why did he have to erase the effects of months of Soviet propaganda?

John Foster Dulles, in one of the great diplomatic performances of the generation, defined the anti-Communist position in terms so clear, so acceptable to Britons, Frenchmen and Germans that Molotov's room for propaganda maneuver was taken away. He was boxed into frankness by Dulles' skillful mixture of concession, firmness and lawyerlike analysis.

The first effect was in the relations between the Western allies. For several years, Britain, France and the U.S. have been drifting apart. One of Molotov's obvious goals was to widen the gaps. At Berlin, the Western Three closed ranks. Dulles, Eden and Bidault worked decisively together in a unity long dangerously absent.

Confronted with this united front, Molotov made another of his occasional contributions to the political education of the free world. Seen whole, the Communists'



United Press

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
He made the Red witness testify.

present world strategy as disclosed at Berlin is this:

¶ They intend to hold a military line in Europe.

¶ Meanwhile, they will exploit their greater opportunities in weaker Asia.

¶ Their threat to Europe will be used to stave off any Western attempt to thwart their designs in the East.

Anti-Communists who have a hard time understanding the full sweep of Soviet plans and the relation of one threatened part of the world with another should find this helpful. Dulles, Eden and Bidault have succeeded in making the witness for Communism tell the truth. No greater victory was possible at Berlin.

THE PRESIDENCY

The Hunter

"Give me a chance to go hunting," grinned President Eisenhower, "and I'm not going to fool around." The President, seizing his first opportunity in three years, flew down to Treasury Secretary George Humphrey's Thomasville, Ga. plantation last week for a brief quail-shooting holiday. Five minutes after he arrived, on the afternoon of Lincoln's birthday, Ike was togged out in a natty corduroy cap, green windbreaker, whipcord jodhpurs and (as

a protection against the locally prevalent rattlesnakes) sturdy natural-leather boots. Under his right arm, the President carried two shotguns, which he had carefully selected from his own collection: a standard 20-gauge double-barreled shotgun and his favorite, a small .410 "over and under."

When Humphrey and the rest of his party were ready, Ike climbed aboard a shiny black, red-wheeled "Thomasville wagon," drawn by two white mules. Secret Service Man James Rowley sat on the tail gate and the others—Secret Service agents, beaters, Humphrey and guests—mounted horses. At dusk, after three hours of shooting in the marshlands, Ike returned with nine quail—three short of a day's legal limit.

Next morning the President was up early and off again in the balmy Georgia weather for more hunting. At noon he helped to broil quail over a charcoal grill. When the day's hunting was over, he had bagged his limit—an even dozen quail. On Sunday, after 36 hours out of doors, Ike explained for Washington.

Last week the President also:

¶ Emphatically reassured an agitated Congress, at his press conference, that he had no intention of involving the U.S. in the hot war of Indo-China. The arrival of U.S. Air Force technicians in Hanoi did not mean that U.S. troops would follow. He could not conceive of a greater tragedy, Ike said, than for America to get involved in an all-out war in that region. What we are doing is to support the Vietnamese and French in their conduct of that war against the encroachment of Communism. But there would be no secret military commitment; there is no attempt to carry on the affairs of the U.S. in a darkened room.

¶ Asked Colorado's Governor Dan Thornton, as chairman of the 1954 Governors' Conference, to take a party of governors to Korea about April 1, and appraise the progress of rehabilitation there.

¶ Nominated Career Diplomat John Moors Cabot, 52, to be Ambassador to Sweden.

¶ Presented the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal to British Explorers Sir John Hunt and Sir Edmund Hillary for their successful expedition to the summit of Mt. Everest.

¶ Prepared a message to be delivered

¶ A long, topless wagon with three seats and a built-in kennel for the dogs under the two rear seats.

to Congress this week, asking leave to 1) share U.S. atomic information with other NATO countries, and 2) permit private industry to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

¶ Announced that he and the First Lady would leave this week for a flying, five-day work-and-play vacation in Palm Springs, Calif., as the guests of his old friend Paul G. Hoffman.

POLITICS

Principles v. Fragments

"Could we only hit upon a few great principles," wrote a fellow Democrat to Martin Van Buren during the campaign of 1828, "we should succeed beyond a doubt." In the campaign year 1954, the same politico might have begun: "If we only knew what to do with the principles at hand, we should succeed beyond a doubt," and his prescription would fit either party.

The U.S. lives today in the grip of great principles. The challenge to the free world is Communism—political, military and economic. This challenge dictates the major factors in the U.S. counter-challenge: 1) the U.S. must define clear attitudes on Communism which can be reflected in political and military policies; 2) it must prove the vitality of a political-economic system which both fortifies the free world and preserves the worth of the individual.

Translated into domestic politics, these factors turn into flaming issues. It is essential, for example, that the Republicans examine the Democratic conduct of government for the past 20 years, question Washington's conduct of the Korean war, and expose laxness in internal security. It is incumbent upon Democrats to police the Eisenhower Administration's economic policies, to question whether defense is suffering in the name of a balanced budget, to challenge fiscal policy and new theories of taxation.

But last week, as the 1954 campaign got rolling, Republicans and Democrats alike were dueling with jagged fragments of great issues, to the peril of the issues themselves. The jagged fragment that some Democrats liked best was a charge that the U.S. economy is in a recession and headed for worse (*see below*); they were saying privately that the only way for the Democrats to win control of the House and Senate in the fall lies in increased unemployment and depressed farm prices. The jagged fragment that some Republicans liked best was a sweeping and scurrilous charge that the Democrats form "the party of treason."

It was into this duel that the President of the U.S. stepped with an intuition about politics in 1954 which both parties could profit by. Dwight Eisenhower believes firmly in party responsibility, but, sad he, the times are too perilous for extreme partisanship. Moreover, the people of the U.S. know the difference between political wild-talk and fact, and are likely to elect and re-elect on the basis of performance.

The High-School Debate

In a briefing session just before the presidential press conference last week, Press Secretary Jim Hagerty warned his boss that questions on partisan politics had been building up for days. Hagerty passed along samples that had come into his office, and Eisenhower roughly laid out his line of reply. A few moments later, relaxed and ready, the President took his place before 204 reporters in the old State Department treaty room.

The United Press's Merriman Smith cracked the first question. "Mr. President," said he, "the Democrats on Capitol Hill say that bipartisan support of certain portions of your program have been endangered by certain statements which have been made by members of the Administration—statements ranging from



G.P.'s JENNER

A splash straight from the gutter.

the fact that the Democrats were soft toward subversives in the Government to labels of political sadism. The Democrats have asked or suggested that you stop the statements."

Program for Americans. Ike grinned slightly, stuck his hand in his pocket and answered. It was quite apparent, he thought, that he was not very much of a partisan. The times are too serious to indulge in partisanship to the extreme. He quite cheerfully admitted that there must be Democratic support for the enactment of certain parts of his program. But without meaning to be pontifical or stuffed shirt, he had tried desperately to draw up a program that seemed to him to be good for all Americans, which included Democrats, and it was on that basis that he appealed for Democratic help.

The New York Times's Anthony Leviero asked if it was not "a kind of class warfare for Republican leaders to suggest that all Democrats . . . are tinged with

treason or that they are all security risks." ¶ Replied Ike: He has seen no such statements, but if any such statements were made, he would consider it not only completely untrue but very unwise—even from a political partisan standpoint. Later, in answer to another question, he added that he believed that the ordinary American was capable of deciding what was temperate and just.

Would the President "counsel officials of the executive branch . . . not to engage in extreme partisanship?" That is correct, said Ike. Would that include the chairman (New York's Len Hall) of the Republican National Committee? Yes, said the President, it would.

Be Kind to Democrats. Back at the White House, Ike issued no further reprimands or "cease and desist" orders to his White House staff, and there were signs that the loudest G.O.P. talkers would keep on talking. Attorney General Herbert Brownell got a big laugh in Boston by flipping: "If this weren't be-kind-to-Democrats week, I might talk about Harry Dexter White." In San Mateo, Calif., Joe McCarthy said he had "no plans for a major change in my line of speeches." (The line: the nation has just survived "20 years of treason.") And in Jeffersonville, Indiana's Bill Jenner went even further beyond the limit. He said that "the Fair Dealers" did not intend U.S. troops to win a victory in Korea. "Then," said Jenner in a prepared speech, "[they] stooped to the ultimate depths—they gave away the victory our men had won with their blood." This New York Times aptly characterized as "slander straight from the gutter."

The Democrats professed to be mollified by Ike's plea for temperance, but quickly readjusted their tactics to fit. Michigan's Representative Louis C. Rabaut called on Ike to fire Len Hall, Texas' Sam Rayburn, House minority leader, told the Women's National Democratic Club: "In my opinion, there are more fascists in the United States than there are Communists." He defined fascists as "those people who got richest under our [the Democratic] Administration."

Super-Responsibility. Some Democrats were getting as sick of the fight as some Republicans. This week Missouri Democrat Tom Hennings told the Senate: "I am amazed that we should even consider running to the President for help. And I am a little ashamed that we should whine and beg him to call off his 'boys' . . . None of us . . . is really so foolish as to believe that the President's program will stand or fall on the basis of whether the Democrats are treated with kid-glove diplomacy . . . I for one repu-

¶ Partisan language which prompted recollections of Franklin Roosevelt's 1936 acceptance speech in Philadelphia, where Roosevelt pictured the G.O.P. as ruled by "economic royalists" and "privileged princes of . . . new economic dynasties [who] created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction [and] sought to regiment the people, their labor and their property."

diate any notion that my votes are going to be affected by what some Lincoln-day orator may say about me or my party."

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon Johnson confided another kind of worry to his friends: "I for one am not about to let the Republicans assign us to the affirmative in a sort of high-school debate on the question 'Resolved: that Communism is good for the U.S.'" Johnson's thinking: the Democrats should oppose the Republicans where it counts—they should fight Eisenhower's farm program and his attempt to revise taxes; they should needle the Administration on its failure to develop a foreign-trade program. Then, Johnson believes, if Ike fails to put his program through, the U.S. will turn to the Democrats in Congress—but only to the "super-responsible," conservative Democrats—such as Lyndon Johnson.

OPINION

"A Conspicuous Success"

Columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop, generally faithful supporters of the Fair Deals, have measured in small doses their praise for the record of Dwight Eisenhower as President. Last week the Brothers Alsop gave a new estimate of the Eisenhower Administration.

"A long time has passed," they wrote, "since an American President has seriously asked the Congress to enact a serious and comprehensive program of legislation." With that, they gave the back of their column's hand to an old friend. "The programs of Harry S. Truman were mainly intended, after all, not to be enacted into law, but to put Congress on the spot. Truman himself would probably have been horrified if the lawmakers had actually voted for some of his more extreme and ill-digested suggestions, such as the Oscar Ewing health and social security plans."

The astonishment of being presented by a U.S. President with a broad and constructive legislative program, the Alsops decided, has thrown the "hardened old politicians of both parties" off balance—with happy results.

"It is high time to report," the Alsops reported, "that President Eisenhower's massive legislative program looks like a conspicuous success by both the important tests."

"Legislatively, the prospects are now excellent that an extraordinarily high proportion of the White House proposals will be approved by Congress. The President looks like getting most of what he has asked for without a fight. If he really fights for the rest, he should get almost everything he has asked for."

"Politically, the impact of the program has surpassed all expectation. The long, impressive drumfire of major messages, the careful preparation and aiming of almost all the shots, the unity and coherence of the whole barrage of proposals, have apparently inspired a strong new national confidence in Eisenhower's leadership."

THE ECONOMY

Unemployment Up roar

In Washington last week, the calculating machines in the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics clanked out a figure that looked big and black: between mid-December and mid-January, nonfarm employment dropped by two million jobs. Examining the statistics from individual cities, the Labor Department promptly listed Detroit and Toledo as "distress" areas, i.e., entitled to special consideration in the placing of Government contracts. Across the U.S., politicians, journalists, labor leaders, economists and businessmen were arguing a pressing question: Just how bad is unemployment in the U.S.?

Far from Critical. After reaching a postwar low in October 1953, the number of unemployed began to rise sharply in

easily in 1949-50. Up to this point, however, the current downturn is not so serious as that of four years ago. In mid-January of this year, 47.7 million were still working in nonfarm jobs, the highest record ever for that month, except January 1953. The total number of unemployed is still far below the 4,700,000 reached in February 1950. In short, the situation is far from critical.

An Old Label. Despite the favorable comparison to 1949-50, there is much more political talk about the present situation. Chief reason: Democrats hope to use the slump to tie the old "Depression" label on the first Republican Administration in 20 years.

In Detroit, C.I.O. President Walter Reuther, who wants a Democratic Congress elected in November and also wants a guaranteed annual wage written into new labor contracts, has been loudly crying crisis. Last week Guy Nunn, a radio commentator sponsored by Reuther's United Automobile Workers, spoke of "bread lines," "soup kitchens" and "long lines of unemployed" in Detroit. Pressed to point them out, Nunn could find only one—at the Capuchin Charity Guild, where for years the monks have given daily handouts for anyone who shows up.

This week Dave Beck, president of the A.F.L. Teamsters union, declared that "the auto industry is in the worst shape it has been in 30 years." He said anyone with cash in hand can walk into a new-car salesroom and buy an auto at up to 30% off list price, and many dealers are "near bankruptcy." The country, said Beck flatly, is headed for a serious depression. Said he: "I define a recession as when your neighbor loses his job, but a depression is when you lose your own."

The facts of employment in the automobile industry do not bear out the cries of doom. Of a total labor force of 1,510,000 in the Detroit area, 121,000 are out of jobs. This is less than the level accepted as "normal" during the last eight years. Ford and General Motors are both employing more men today than a year ago. Chrysler employment is down (as is Studebaker at South Bend); Packard has been retooling. Auto sales have shown signs of an upward turn.

Barnstorming through Illinois last week, opening his campaign for re-election to the U.S. Senate, Democrat Paul Douglas was raising his voice in chorus with Reuther and Beck. Said he: "The Republicans call it a 'rolling readjustment,' a 'slight contraction.' I don't know who they think they're fooling . . . How well I remember the terrible Depression of 1930-32 . . ." Douglas did not mention the fact that, in 1949, President Harry Truman and Truman Economist Leon Keyserling called a worse slump "an inevitable adjustment," "a transition period," "a moderate decline."

"No Reason for Alarm." To the Eisenhower Administration's employment experts, the drop was an expected result of the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy. They saw "no reason for



Carroll Seghers II—Black Star
TEAMSTERS' BECK

A cry from the gloomy chorus.

November. The trend was sharp in the farm-equipment industry, which had been stung by three years of declining farm income. Late last year it reached the automobile industry. As U.S. military expenditures began to decline, there were layoffs at plants engaged in defense work. By last month the number of unemployed was officially placed at 2,300,000, compared to 1,200,000 at October's low point.

Every year, after the Christmas rush ends and winter closes down much outdoor work, there is a seasonal decrease in employment. But this year's change was more than seasonal. There was little new unemployment, however, outside of manufacturing. In nonmanufacturing jobs, the number of workers was the highest in any January on record. In wholesale and retail trade, employment was a full 140,000 above January, 1953.

Behind the new unemployment appeared to be an economic slump much like the one that the economy weathered

alarm." Last week they were following closely the changes in the rate at which unemployment is increasing. The rate of rise in new unemployment-insurance claims has been slowed during the last four computed weeks. In the week ending Feb. 6, the total number of claims rose 24,000, only one-third to one-fourth as much as it had been rising in earlier weeks. To the economists, this was a good sign that the trend is running out.

This month the Administration economists expect to report an unemployment figure considerably above January's 2,300,000, but they expect the figure to level off and to average about 2,600,000 for the first half of 1954. They foresee increased employment before mid-year in nearly all lines now seriously affected, including automobiles.

If the current shift in the economy continues to follow the pattern of 1949-50, the forecasters of an upturn in employment will be right. After that slump the economy turned comfortably upward in early 1950, before the Korean war shot it out of bounds by creating labor shortage and inflation.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Sill in the Sink

At Waco, Texas in October 1952, Presidential Candidate Dwight Eisenhower dwelled on "the absurdity of the situation in Washington." The Department of Agriculture, he pointed out, was distributing a booklet telling the housewife how to wash dishes. "Now someone whose salary is paid by the taxpayer's money made a remarkable discovery and put it right in the booklet," said Candidate Eisenhower. "He says dishes should be washed in a dishpan, not just any dishpan, either. The Department of Agriculture says you will want a pan large enough to accommodate your dishes. But it must also fit into your sink if that is where you use it . . ."

These things are a symbol of the shameful wasting of tax funds . . .

Last week a reporter made another remarkable discovery in Washington: the Eisenhower Department of Agriculture, which had 15,000 more copies of the booklet printed last July, was still selling it. In fact, Miss Hazel K. Stiebeling, the hold-over chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, was still stoutly defending the old DOA view that the Government should perform any useful service that a group of citizens want. Said she: "These booklets are published to fill a need. When they get into the hands of people who do not need them, they lend themselves to the humor of incongruity."

The day after the press wires clacked out the news that the booklet was still available, a DOA spokesman said that before any more were printed, the text would be "reviewed."

* Another of the booklet's profound pronouncements: "If you hang the pan on a hook for storage, it should have a hole for the purpose."

THE CONGRESS

Kickback

Ernest K. Bramblett, 52, a mild-mannered, fourth-term Republican Congressman from the coastal strip of central California, jumped from a political frying pan into a fire.

Bramblett put his wife, Lois, on the Government payroll as a \$4,700-a-year secretary because, he explained, "You don't know who can be entrusted with confidential data." Another secretary might blabber to Communists, he feared. Critics in California charged nepotism. They doubted that Bramblett, as a member of the House Agriculture Committee, handled state secrets. Worried about this political sniping, Bramblett discussed his



Associated Press
CONGRESSMAN BRAMBLETT
Who can be trusted?

problem with House Republican Clerk Irving Swanson one day in 1949.

Swanson agreed to an easy solution. In Lois Bramblett's place on the payroll, they decided to substitute Swanson's wife, Margaret, who would then turn the money over to Bramblett. Result: for 16 months Margaret Swanson was carried on Bramblett's payroll, though she did not work for him. She kept only enough of her salary to cover income tax, kicked back to her "employer" at the rate of \$3,300 a year.

Meanwhile, Lois Bramblett was off her husband's payroll for only four months before being rehired, this time at \$3,400, and without telling the Swansons.

When Bramblett's manipulations came to light, Clerk Irving Swanson lost his job and Congressman Bramblett was brought to trial on seven counts of making false statements to the House Disbursing Office. Last week in Washington a Federal Court jury found Ernest Bramblett guilty. Maximum penalty on each count: \$10,000 and five years.

Cats, Cows, Pigeons, Fleas

Last week the U.S. Senate plunged into a debate on the Bricker amendment. Soon over their heads and caught in the cross-currents of Supreme Court decisions such as *Missouri v. Holland* and *U.S. v. Pink*, the Senators tried to thrash their way to familiar ground. For many, this effort led toward the barnyard.

Georgia's Democratic Senator Walter George started it off. To illustrate his contention that executive agreements should become effective as internal law only when approved by act of Congress, George cried: "I do not want a President of the U.S. to conclude an executive agreement which will make it unlawful for me to kill a cat in the back alley of my lot at night, and I do not want the President of the U.S. to make a treaty with India which would preclude me from butchering a cow in my own pasture."

Later, Iowa's Democratic Senator Guy Gillette told of asking the State Department for help in distinguishing a treaty, which must be ratified by the Senate, from an executive agreement, which does not. The State Department unhelpfully defined a treaty as the kind of agreement which had to be submitted to the Senate for ratification. Said Gillette: "It's like when I was a boy on the farm and the hired man told me how to tell male pigeons from females. You put the corn in front of them. If he picks it up, he's a he, and if she picks it up, she's a she."

That moved West Virginia's Democratic Senator Matthew Neely to remark that Gillette "in effect, told us to go to the birds." The success of this retort inspired Neely to still further heights. He suggested that the Senate borrow from the late Humorist Stephen Leacock:

*And here's the bounding little flea,
You cannot tell the he from she;
The sexes look alike, you see.
But she can tell; and so can he.**

It was, it seemed, high time to buckle down to serious work, and a vote was taken on a minor amendment to the Bricker resolution. The result, 62 for and 20 against, was significant only in disclosing a hard core of at least 20 Senators who would stand firm against any change along lines proposed by Bricker & Co., regardless of any compromises or other kernels of corn which might be dropped in front of them. Many of the 62 who voted yes this week said that they would vote no if the original amendment or anything like it came before the Senate.

AGRICULTURE

A Slice for Butter

Almost everyone agreed that the Eisenhower Administration had to make some change in the Government's dairy industry program. With dairy products supported at 90% of parity, producers con-

* But Senator Neely can't tell Stephen Leacock from Roland Young, who wrote *The Flea*.

tinued to churn out huge surpluses to be piled up in Government warehouses (TIME, Feb. 15). Because prices were held high by the Government, butter and other milk products were being priced off thousands of U.S. tables. A year ago, representatives of the dairy industry promised to develop a workable plan to cope with overproduction. They failed to do so.

This week Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson took the course of political courage, announced a change likely to displease most of the dairy industry. As of April 1, he will cut the support price of dairy products to 75% of parity, which is as low as the law allows. This will slice the wholesale butter support price by 8¢ a lb. (from the present 66¢), and will probably cut retail prices almost as much. Benson hopes this will greatly increase consumption. Next decision Benson must make: adoption of a plan to move the \$360 million worth of dairy products already stacked up in the Government's warehouses.

COMMUNISTS

Shivers & Dies

Last week Congressmen heard a drawl out of the past. Texas' Representative Martin Dies, first chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was back on a well-worn trail. Dies, who returned to the House in 1952 after an absence of seven years, introduced a bill making it a crime to belong to the Communist Party in the U.S. Maximum penalty: ten years in prison and \$10,000 fine. Although five similar bills are already resting in committee pigeonholes, Dies was hopeful. Cried he: "It will once and for all end this issue so far as the U.S. is concerned."

Texas' Governor Allan Shivers went further than Texan Dies. In a St. Louis speech, Shivers said he would ask the Texas legislature to make Communist Party membership a criminal offense; Punishment: death.

TAXES

Painless Extraction

By March 1955, the painful business of filling out income-tax forms may become a thing of the past for 35 million U.S. citizens. Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews suggested last week. Under Andrews' proposed new collection system, the Government will simply send a bill (or a refund) to the millions of taxpayers whose entire income comes from earnings that are subject to payroll withholding and who take only the standard 10% deduction for personal expenses and contributions. The new system will not be mandatory. Andrews calculates that only about 20 million taxpayers (who have several sources of income, or high deductions, or a love of arithmetic) will go on filling out itemized forms. Estimated savings to the Revenue Bureau: \$35 million. Estimated savings to the taxpayer: 35 million headaches.

SEQUELS

Star for the Eagle

In the bitter months before Pearl Harbor, Charles A. Lindbergh stumped the nation, appearing before rallies and speaking over the radio as one of the strongest advocates of U.S. neutrality in World War II. In April 1941, at a press conference, President Franklin D. Roosevelt roundly denounced Lindbergh and likened him to the Copperhead defeatists of the Civil War. Colonel Lindbergh promptly sent a letter to Roosevelt, stating that because of "implications . . . concerning my loyalty to my country, my character and my motives, I can see no honorable alternative to tendering my resignation as colonel in the United States

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Hot Seat

Senator Pat McCarran is not noted for a serene disposition. Last week in Las Vegas, Pat treated President Celal Bayar of Turkey and 100 local notables to a stirring demonstration of temperament. The occasion was a Chamber of Commerce banquet in honor of President Bayar, who is on a good will tour of the U.S. (TIME, Feb. 8). McCarran was a picture of purring amiability until he entered the dining room and took a quick look at the seating arrangements. Then he discovered that he had been seated some distance from Bayar. To make matters worse, Las Vegas' Mayor C. D. Baker, a fellow Democrat but no friend of Boss



Los Vegas Sun

SENATOR MCCARRAN & FELLOW DINERS®
For the Chamber of Commerce, musical chairs.

Army Air Corps Reserve." War Secretary Henry L. Stimson accepted the resignation without comment.

After Pearl Harbor, Lindbergh offered his services to the Air Corps, saying "Now that war has come, we must meet it as united Americans, regardless of our attitude in the past." He was told that his statement was "not enough." that in order to regain his commission he would have to take back everything he had said in the past. Lindbergh refused, went to work as a civilian consultant to the Ford Motor Co. and United Aircraft, helped in the design of the Navy's Corsair. In 1944 he went to the Pacific as a civilian technician and in the course of six months flew some 50 missions and was unofficially credited with shooting down one Japanese plane.

This week Dwight Eisenhower moved to heal the old wounds. In a brief announcement from the White House, the President nominated Lindbergh for a new commission, as a brigadier general in the Air Force Reserve.

McCarran, had been given a ranking place to the left of Bayar. Pat purpled, and refused, in a modulated roar, to sit anywhere except next to the guest of honor. "Since when," sputtered McCarran, "does the mayor of a city come before a U.S. Senator?"

State Department protocol officers whispered that Baker was the host, after all, and pointed out that McCarran would have the honor of introducing Bayar. "I will not!" raged Pat. "I'll walk out first." The day was saved by Orhan Eralp, director general of Turkey's Foreign Ministry, who has been acting as President Bayar's interpreter. Eralp offered McCarran his seat, at Bayar's side, and perched on a stool behind the President. Pat agreed to stay. After the dinner President Bayar offered Mayor Baker his thanks and sympathies. Through the displaced interpreter, he said: "We overlook such little things."

® From left: President Bayar, Interpreter Orhan Eralp, McCarran, Mayor Baker.

RACES

The Unbunching

Mom, this is something I want you or Dad to do quick. They are mixing the niggers in the same barracks with us. If everyone's parents write their Congressmen to ask for something to be done about it, it will. Mom, please don't let me down. Quick!

Such anguished pleas were suddenly commonplace in June 1949, a month after the U.S. Air Force set out to abolish its all-Negro units. The integration of whites and Negroes, everyone agreed, would take many years, perhaps decades. Yet within a few months, the Air Force had broken through its color barrier. And by 1954, in the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marines, white and colored men worked together, marched together and learned to

ways the verdict was the same: in combat, Negro units were "unreliable"—a euphemism for an uglier word. Even in the Korean war—nearly three years after President Truman's 1948 order for armed-forces equality—the classic story was of Negroes who fled from battle, then huddled around a campfire singing *The Bug Out Boogie*, the "official song of the [Negro] 24th Infantry Regiment":

When them Chinese mortars begins to thud,

The old Deuce-Four begins to bug . . .

But even as that tale went its round, segregation was ending—and with it the old belief in "bug out" as an inborn Negro weakness. The Navy, under the firm hand of James Forrestal, had started integration first of all, but soon began to run around on service traditions. The Air Force started its successful program less

Nichols found only about 10,000 persons still serving in the Army's all-Negro units, with some 100,000 absorbed in regular outfits. The Air Force, with about 66,000 Negroes, has no segregated groups. Neither has the Marine Corps. Only the Navy trails in the wake: its stewards' branch (ships' servants) has one white enlisted man and more than 11,000 Negroes, about 48% of the service's Negroes. Instead of breaking up the stewards' branch, the Navy is recruiting Filipinos to dilute the Negro concentration of the stewards, a solution that is not going to solve anything.

Even Chaplains & Psychiatrists. How does the policy of nonsegregation work in human terms? To find out, Nichols visited military and naval bases, most of them in the South. There are, he learned, virtually no race incidents at posts. Swimming pools, athletics, post exchanges, movies—and work—are shared (although Negroes are generally "discouraged" from attending white dances). At Camp Lejeune, N.C., Nichols saw a white Marine waiter approach a billiards-playing Negro sergeant and ask, in a respectful Southern drawl: "May I get you something, sir?" A Negro chaplain offhandedly told Nichols: "I'm just another chaplain; fellows come to see me regardless of race." A Negro Air Force psychiatrist said he had successfully treated several difficult mental cases involving the wives of white officers and men; it was a matter of routine. On the bases, the wives of Negroes and white men chatted casually over their clotheslines. An Army post commander described the situation simply: "There are no problems."

But there is a problem: the civilian world now lags far behind the military. Said an Army brigadier general: "What worries me is that a military career for a Negro is about the top he can get." A Negro G.I. said it in a different way: the Negro "begins to see the fellows getting along in the Army and begins to say to himself, it would be so good nice if it could be like that all over."

Although Jim Crow still applies in most Southern communities, even there the breakthrough is felt. Pentagon files tell of Southern restaurants being opened to Negro soldiers in uniform, and of white Southern families inviting Negro servicemen home to dinner or for a weekend. A significant then-and-now example of the social change: on Aug. 13, 1906, Negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry Regiment rode into Brownsville, Texas, a hotbed of racial disorder, shooting into homes where people lay sleeping, killing a bartender, wounding a policeman. Brownsville did not forget quickly—but last year the First Presbyterian Church of Brownsville invited Negroes from a nearby air base to attend any or all of its services, right along with whites.

Early last year, an Army general saw the whole problem clearly. Said he of Negroes: "In civilian life, they are bunched. They've got to be unbunched." In 1954, the unbunching was well under way.



INTEGRATED G.I.s in Korea
Why can't it be like that all over?

Wide World

fight side by side. Not all of them liked it; but everyone accepted it.

Across the desk of Lee Nichols, a night rewrite man for the United Press in Washington, passed the terse Pentagon announcements and the brief press dispatches that were the communiqués in the war against armed-forces segregation—the Unknown War, as Nichols came to know it. Nichols became fascinated in the subject, and his interest led to previously secret files, to military bases, to scores of interviews. His book, *Breakthrough on the Color Front* (Random House; \$3.50), published this week, is the most complete report to date on a war already in the mop-up stage.

The Bug-Out Song. Throughout U.S. history, Negroes have fought—and died—in the nation's wars (and Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave, was the first to fall in the Boston Massacre of 1770, prelude to the American Revolution). Yet al-

though a year after the Truman order, and the Marine Corps moved ahead. The Army, as Author Nichols says, was "the mule of the military team." Korea changed that; there simply were not enough white replacements, and field commanders were forced to fill in with Negroes. Once away from his Jim Crow unit, the Negro was a different soldier. How different became readily apparent in the results of Project Clear, an Army survey of the new racial policy. Items:

☐ On the test of standing up to mass attack, where Negro soldiers had had a reputation for taking to their heels, 85% of the officers interviewed in Korea said that Negroes in mixed units performed "about the same" as whites.

☐ In care of weapons, a phase of soldiering in which the Negro had been charged with laxity, 90% of the officers said "integrated" Negroes were on a par with whites.

NEWS IN PICTURES



NEW RUSSIAN BOMBERS raised eyebrows this week among those who believed Reds had predominantly defensive air force. Pictured for first time in U.S. by *Aviation Week*, which got photographs from secret source behind Iron Curtain, the new models may be Soviet answers to U.S. B-36 and B-52 heavy intercontinental bombers. The Il-38 (above), with four turboprop engines rated at 4,850 h.p. each, is reputed to have approximate range of 3,000 miles without refueling, carries

eight-man crew and can fly 480 m.p.h. at 50,000 ft. It has wingspan of 168 ft. and overall length of 132 ft. The six-turboprop Tu-200 (below) has a range of 4,800 miles without aerial refueling, can fly 465 m.p.h. at 50,000 ft. altitude. Turboprops on both planes reportedly mount twin 20-mm. cannon. More than 400 Il-38s and Tu-200s have been reported based in northern Russia, and reconnaissance versions have been seen at high altitudes over Alaska and northwestern Canada.

Photos © Aviation Week



FOREIGN NEWS

BERLIN

The Frozen Face

The Berlin Conference approached its appointed end in a fading thunder of oratory. As the transport planes stood by, and the delegations gathered up their thickets of papers, Western ministers could go home with a professional sense of achievement that they had scored more than they had been scored upon. But the net of Berlin was a clearer-eyed view of a chasm, and who could raise a cheer over that?

Judged by the agenda, Berlin had accomplished little. But there was more to Berlin than agenda. The Western ministers had found common ground, and proved it more solid than they knew. They left an opponent stripped of pretense. Russia could no longer pretend that

ing mutual assistance in case of attack "in Europe." Both Germanys could belong. Occupation forces would be withdrawn from Germany except for "limited contingents,"—but with authority to return to quell any threat to internal security, e.g., the June 17 uprising.

"The Kids Have Grown Up." The sharp white teeth began to show when Molotov reached the clause banning "any coalition or alliance" whose purpose would "contradict" the purpose of the treaty. Molotov made clear that NATO and EDC both came under this heading. As Molotov neared the end of his proposals, the conference room was deadly quiet. Molotov, reading slowly and deliberately, came to Paragraph 9 and bared the sharpest tooth of all: the U.S. and Communist China would be invited to GETO "as observers." At the phrase, an involuntary, appreciative

to's plan, the U.S. would not be a partner. But he did point out that the U.S. was in Europe as more than an "observer." Twice, he pointed out, the U.S. had sent troops to Europe "at the urgent appeal and desire of threatened people. . . . Now, for the third time in this century, we have sent forces back to Europe, and again the reason was that there were many in Europe who were afraid and who asked us to do so."

Dulles had another shaft ready; he passed back a note to his advisers to ask whether it was too strong. Reassured, he reverted to Molotov's word "observer." "I have no doubt Mr. Molotov intended that as a poor joke. I am not sure it will be so accepted by the American people who still have fresh in mind the contribution in blood and treasure they made in Europe." Molotov's head jerked; his face flushed.

Bidault might have been forced to hedge or hesitate had Molotov confined himself to attacking the European Army. But Molotov had made a bad blunder: he attacked NATO as well. Apparently he did not realize that even EDC-haters in France are stout supporters of NATO. The thought that the U.S. might pull out of Europe and leave France alone with a resurgent Germany and a rapacious Russia sends chills down French spines. The moment Molotov brought in NATO, Bidault was on firm ground with French public opinion in saying: "European security does not mean only Soviet security. . . . The French people have no desire whatever to sever the tried and trusted friendships with the U.S. and Great Britain. . . . If the forces of these countries had been on French soil before the second World War, it would never have happened."

Eden, who spoke last, spoke briefly. But it was he who uttered the final word to Molotov's plan: "Unacceptable."

Revolving Defense

No one had expected the Russians to agree to a German settlement. But there had been real hope for Austria. By the Moscow Declaration of 1943, Russia had agreed that Austria should be treated as a liberated country. After 374 discussions over seven years, "every conceivable nook and cranny," as Dulles pointed out, had been explored. All that remained to be done was to reach agreement on five disputed articles. Chancellor Julius Raab was willing and even eager to pledge Austria's neutrality. Foreign Minister Leopold Figl was sent to Berlin prepared to accept the heavy price demanded by the Russians for Austria's freedom—payment of \$150 million for German war assets captured by the Russians, Russian rights to exploit 60% of Austrian oil production. "We have a problem of completely manageable magnitude," said Dulles. "If the Soviet Union will join us in doing this deed, the whole world will rejoice."



DULLES, EDEN, FIGL & BIDAULT

The common ground turned out more solid than they knew.

it had any intention of uniting Germany or evacuating Austria.

The mapmakers could stop waiting on the statesmen. At least for the foreseeable future, the face of Europe was frozen in its present shape.

Plan with Furry Ears

Ever since the Foreign Ministers sat down together in Berlin on Jan. 25, the West had been looking for a major Russian effort—some elaborate plan offered as an alternative to the West's European Army. Said one diplomat: "We knew it would have long furry ears and sharp white teeth, but we didn't know exactly what shape it would take." Last week Molotov brought forth his plan. He called it "General European Treaty for Collective Security in Europe"—a GETO to replace NATO.

Facing the U.S. delegation across the rectangle of tables, the Russians looked smugly pleased with themselves as Molotov developed his plan for a 50-year treaty "open to all European states without regard to their social systems," and pledg-

"ha" burst from somebody in the U.S. delegation, then swept them all into a spontaneous laugh. Dulles guffawed. The British and the French joined in.

The Russians were dumfounded. Molotov finally managed a sickly smile. Shaken, he finished out his proposal. But the air of smug satisfaction was gone.

Why had the old diplomat-magician failed? The tricks had always worked before. Explained one Western observer: "It isn't the trick which has changed. But the kids have grown up." The West had indeed grown up, and showed a surprising unity in defense. But the Russians have only aged rather than grown with the times. With practiced skill, the West's Foreign Ministers took up Molotov's GETO. It was clearly a proposal to push the U.S. and Britain out of Europe and lock the European countries up with an aggressive Russia.

Secretary Dulles made no attempt to argue the U.S.'s right to remain in Europe; he tactfully left that to his European partners. Nor did he enter an objection to the treaty, to which, under Molo-

The hope was soon dashed. With a practiced hand, Molotov made the manageable unmanageable. His new conditions: occupying troops must remain in Austria until 1) a German peace treaty is signed, and 2) agreement is reached on Trieste. Said Dulles: "My first reactions are those of a cold chill."

Cold Chills. It was the typical Russian revolving defense. Molotov's real reason, Dulles suggested, was one he had not mentioned: Russia's Red armies are legally kept in Hungary and Rumania on the pretext of maintaining communication with Soviet occupation forces in Austria.

Molotov tried to make plausible the continued presence of Soviet troops. "The U.S. has eight military bases in France," he argued. "What is this? Is it an occupation?" Snapped Dulles: "There is no comparison. There is no state in the world in which the U.S. has a base that is not there at the invitation of that country. The U.S. will have no part in forcing these bases on any country, and will not force them on Austria."

Molotov then made his position clear with the baldest statement of the conference: "If the U.S., France, and Great Britain would write off creation of EDC, if they would write off revival of militarism in West Germany, the situation would become easier."

Alarmed Squid. At this point, the West really put the unyielding Molotov on the spot. Bidault declared that France would give in to the Russians on all five disputed articles if only the conference could get to a peace treaty. Eden concurred, and Dulles was about to. That left no obstacle to signing the existing treaty. Flustered, Molotov retreated like an alarmed squid, throwing off black clouds of protests, protocol, and procedural double talk. "We must not get in a muddle," he protested.

Molotov ducked and wove, argued that the question of Trieste should be settled first. "We did not come here to discuss Iceland, Morocco, Gibraltar or Trieste, we came to discuss Austria," retorted Dulles. Four fruitless hours later, Bidault said: "We have conceded all we were ever asked to concede, and now we are confronted with heart-rending new proposals."

Cabled *TIME* Correspondent Eric Gibbs from Berlin: "Much has been said of Molotov's propaganda motives in the Berlin conference, but this week has made clear that Russia is not really prepared to yield one square inch of territory in exchange for any political or propaganda advantage."

Real Focus: Asia

In their public sessions, the diplomats talked of Europe. But their secret talks were of Asia. And Western diplomats carried away a strong suspicion that the Russians had decided on a holding action in Europe to leave themselves free to paddle in Asia's turbid political waters.

Last week in Berlin, Molotov entertained a select group of top East German Communists. The scraps of his speech which leaked out to a *TIME* correspond-

ent are revealing. "The focus of Soviet policy is in Asia," Molotov said. "The agenda of this conference has been decided with the concurrence of our Chinese ally . . . The united front of the Western Powers will fail first in Asia . . . The real danger to peace is in the Far East."

At every opportunity, Molotov pressed for recognition of the Red China regime. At the four "restricted" sessions with the West which were held to discuss Molotov's proposed five-power meeting including Communist China, he stubbornly demanded a full place for Red China as an equal partner. The West refused. Even France's Bidault, under heavy pressure for negotiations that might halt the wasting Indo-Chinese war, stood sturdily with his Western colleagues in demanding that any conference should be confined to specific issues. The West's proposal was for a Big Four meeting on Korea first. If this proved fruitful—and only then—the Big Four could call another conference on Indo-China, in which China and the Indo-Chinese states would participate.

GREAT BRITAIN

Little Red Eagle Scout

Bristol's energetic young (19) Paul Garland is a good scout—good enough to wear the Queen's Badge, the British equivalent of the Eagle Scout in the U.S. Paul Garland is also a good Communist: he was recently appointed secretary of the West of England Young Communist League. Last week, on the grounds that virtue in both of these pursuits is incom-

patible, the British Boy Scouts Association asked Queen's Scout Garland to turn in his uniform. No Communist, said the association, could possibly live up to the Scout promise "to do my duty to God."

In the uproar that followed, a Labor Member of Parliament challenged British Chief Scout Lord Rowallan to debate forthwith the question: "Whether a Boy Scout can be a Communist." As Communists paraded the streets outside Westminster urging the government to "put McCarthyism out of the Boy Scouts," Lord Rowallan declared firmly: "We have a duty to our boys and parents to protect them from undue influences."

Meanwhile, refusing to quit until he was fired, Scout Garland marched off to watch members of his troop perform a pantomime of *Little Red Riding Hood*.

A Rude Word

Two years ago campaigning Socialists called Winston Churchill a warmonger, and it rankled. Last week campaigning Tories seized on the Berlin Conference as proof that the charge was false—and also showed that in Britain wishful thinking about Russian intentions is not confined to Bevanites. The keynote was handsome Sir David Eccles who, as Tory Minister of Works, got himself knighted for his coronation arrangements. Cried Eccles: "If it wasn't for [Churchill], there wouldn't be any talk with the Russians. You can feel the old man prodding those Americans. 'Get on with it, get on with it.' 'Old he may be, but who cares?' He's the only person who has kicked the Americans into the conference room—that's a rude word, I take it back—persuaded the Americans into the conference room."

But it was not so much Eccles' rude word as the Conservatives' record of providing better living and lower taxes that won by-elections for them last week in the port town of Harwich and in the dock and milling city of Hull in Yorkshire. In both they polled a higher percentage of the total vote than at the 1951 election. In Hull the gain was a solid 3.65%. In 27 by-elections since the general election in 1951 that returned them to power, the Tories have held all their own seats (15) and won one hitherto-safe Labor seat—the first time in 29 years that a government has taken a seat from the opposition in a by-election. The record, said London's *Economist* judiciously, "is something of a triumph" for Churchill's government.

Unser Oswald

A group of belted Aryans in one corner of the dingy auditorium raised their voices manfully in an English version of the *Horst Wessel* song, but their efforts were drowned in an even more enthusiastic cheer from another quarter: "Two—four—six—eight! Who do we appreciate? Mosley! Mosley! Mosley! Heil! Heil! Heil!" Thus, in an atmosphere boisterous with shouts, clicking heels and Nazi stiff-armed salutes, Britain's Sir Oswald Mosley returned last week to London from



PAUL GARLAND
Can virtue be two-faced?



PREMIER SCELBA
Thin margin.

United Press

three years of self-imposed exile in Ireland for another try at peddling Nazism to his countrymen.

The seedy, 57-year-old fascist had little new to offer his disciples. His old British Union of Fascism was masked under a new name, the European Union Movement. It had some new heroes: West Germany's disenfranchised neo-Nazi Werner Naumann and U.S. Senator Joe McCarthy ("the only leader in America today showing strength, character and direction"), but the 800 screaming followers who gathered in the school auditorium to greet Mosley might have been waiting there ever since the late 1930s. There were the same blond bully boys, the same zoot-suited spivs, the same middle-aged women, and the same intellectuals ready to follow any leader raucous enough to give strength to their neuroses. On a table in

the corner, there were even the same penny pamphlets, now boosted to tuppence by inflation.

Mosley's current solution for the world's ills consists of uniting the Germanic peoples of Britain and Europe, shipping all Jews and Negroes into remote corners of the world ("areas unsuitable for white settlement, anyway") and either disarming or fighting Europe's "barbarians," i.e., Communists, to a finish. Capitalism, according to Mosley, will collapse of its own weight during the next five years. Then the stage will be clear for Armageddon. "God help us and mankind," cried Sir Oswald, "if we fail to prove the strongest." A voice from the audience asked, "How do we feel about monarchy?"

"As always," said Briton Mosley, "we are absolutely loyal to our crown."

ITALY

A Trench to Defend

"It will be short but not sweet, Scelba!" cried the Fascist daily newspaper *Il Secolo d'Italia*. The Communist *Il Paese* echoed: "... Let Scelba keep in mind the fact that the more one stretches the rope, the easier it breaks." Thus did the extremists declare war last week on Italy's new Premier Mario Scelba.

Only a thin margin (16 votes in the Chamber of Deputies, 13 in the Senate) separated the new Premier from the fate predicted for him by his enemies—and most of his friends. Last week energetic Mario Scelba set out to prove them wrong. Before putting his Cabinet and his program to a vote of confidence, Scelba first anointed wounds in his own Christian Democratic Party. The violence of outside opposition to him seemed to strengthen support inside the party. He courteously consulted ruffled deputies. He dashed off an earnest public message to Party Leader Alcide de Gasperi: "On my taking office . . . my first affectionate, devout



VICE PREMIER SARAGAT
High price.

European

and admiring thought goes to you." He made a personal trip out the New Appian Way to a convent where resides frail Don Luigi Sturzo, the aged priest who founded the Christian Democrat Party, was once Scelba's mentor (see box). Though Scelba was unable to persuade the last two Premiers (Amintore Fanfani and Giuseppe Pella) to serve in his cabinet, Attilio Piccioni, a right-winger, agreed to stay on as Foreign Minister. Scelba decided to be his own Interior Minister, a job he had for six years.

Paying Saragat. Then Scelba turned to the job of measuring out the high price the 264 Christian Democrats had to pay to win the few (38) but crucial Parliamentary votes of three splinter parties of the democratic center. Most essential to Scelba's success, and therefore the hardest bargainer, was Giuseppe Saragat, the wav-

ITALY'S NEW PREMIER

Early Life: Born in Caltagirone, Sicily, Sept. 5, 1901, christened Mario Scelba (pronounced *Shell-ba*). His poor family sharecropped land owned by Don Luigi Sturzo, Italy's great political priest who founded what is now the Christian Democratic Party. Don Luigi was the boy's godfather, paid for his law studies in Rome, employed him as his private secretary, thus launched him in politics.

Political Career: When Don Luigi's party was suppressed by the Fascists in 1926, Scelba dropped out of politics, lived as a none-too-successful criminal lawyer. In wartime, when the movement revived underground, he was arrested by the Nazis for publishing a clandestine newspaper. After the war, he was appointed a member of the Allied-controlled temporary Parliament. He became De Gasperi's Minister of Interior in 1947.

Government Career: Lawyer Scelba built the country's disheveled police into a force of some 200,000, heavily armed and equipped with armored cars and special jeep-riding riot squads called the *Reparto Celere* (Speed Brigade). Energetic in putting down Communist and neo-Fascist attempts at disorder, Scelba soon made himself known as a man of

action and made himself a large crop of enemies, including many democrats who disapprove his harsh methods, and collected in his scrapbooks more than 100,000 caricatures (few flattering) of his short, stubby figure and broad eye-twinkling smile. Scelba is regarded as the Christian Democrats' prime advocate of sterner measures against the Communists, who now ride higher than ever in Italy.

Political Philosophy: A tough lawyer-cop, with what seems a single-minded concern for law and order and a Watch & Ward Society attitude toward scant bathing suits and nude statues, Scelba leans left of center in his party. He favors more social reforms and public works; has attacked speculators for pushing up prices, industrialists for contributing to the Communists as insurance for the future. "It is virtually impossible," he once said, "to be Minister of Interior for a government that doesn't care if the people work or not."

Family: Married, two daughters. They live in a modest apartment near the Vatican. After leaving the government last summer, Scelba went back to his law practice, could be found typing his own briefs, hunt-and-peck style.

ery leader of the Social Democrats. When Pietro Nenni sold out Italian Socialism to the Communists in 1947, Saragat founded a rump party of anti-Communist Socialists. Though his party's strength was cut in half at last summer's elections, Saragat was now in the position of being able to make or break Premiers. For his 19 votes in the Chamber, Saragat demanded and got of Scelba four ministries—the strategic ministries of Finance, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare—and for himself the vice-premiership (which he also held for two years under De Gasperi).

Embarrassing Nenni. His Cabinet at last put together, Scelba turned to a program. First on his list: prompt ratification of the EDC treaty. A Trieste settlement was no longer a precondition to EDC approval, as it had been to Pella. The Monarchists, who are outside the government and much opposed to it, announced that they, too, would vote for EDC. Barring a long filibuster, this should assure its passage. Scelba also lined up a heavy public-works program and, with Saragat, mapped a campaign to lay down a steady succession of social-welfare projects that even Pietro Nenni would be embarrassed to oppose.

"It has been said that this newly formed government represents the last trench of democracy," said Milan's *Il Corriere della Sera*. "This may be an exaggeration and much too pessimistic. But nevertheless it is true that this government represents a trench well worth defending."

The Big Mouth

Up to three years ago, swart young Gaspare Pisciotta was the close friend and trusted lieutenant of Sicily's most notorious bandit chieftain, Salvatore Giuliano (TIME, July 17, 1950 *et seq.*). Thanks to the unremitting efforts of Mario Scelba, who was then Italy's Interior Minister, Giuliano was killed and Pisciotta captured. At his trial, the boastful bandit lieutenant proudly admitted that it was he who had told the police where to find Giuliano, that it was he and not the police who fired the fatal bullet into the bandit's body. The confession earned him no forgiveness for his other crimes; he was sentenced to life imprisonment. And it left him haunted by the certainty that Giuliano's friends would seek revenge. "One of these days they will kill me," he was sometimes heard to mutter as he paced the tiny cell he shared with his father (also a convicted bandit) in Palermo's grim Ucciardone Prison.

One day last week, the guards at Ucciardone heard a cry for help from Pisciotta père. "Gasparino is feeling bad," called the old man, "Help him in God's name." The guards arrived in time to find the young bandit writhing convulsively on his bunk. Rushed off to the prison hospital, he died some 40 minutes later. What had happened? On the face of it, nothing. Gaspare had brewed his own and his father's coffee as he did every morning. As usual, he had stirred into his own cup

a spoonful of vitamin preparation. The medicine was not even new; he had already taken two doses from the bottle. Yet scarcely had Pisciotta downed the coffee when he was seized with the violent cramps that led to his death soon afterward. "Cardiac paralysis," was the prison doctor's first hesitant diagnosis, but prison officials were far from satisfied.

All Italy was alive with theories about who killed Pisciotta. The fascist and Communist press did their best to put it on newly appointed Premier Scelba's administration, but had no evidence to go on. Others whispered the dread and legendary name of Mafia. But in Sicily, where the ways of bandits are better understood, the people cared little for



BANDITS GIULIANO & PISCIOTTA IN 1949
At last, carnations and silence.

such sophisticated argument. For Sicilians, it was enough that an informer had been killed.

As Gaspare Pisciotta's dead body was borne from the church in the small town of Montelepre to the little cemetery on its outskirts, it passed the drygoods shop of Mariannina Giuliano, Salvatore's sister. The windows were banked high with cheerful red carnations, as if for a village festival. "At last," sighed Giuliano's vindictive old mother, Maria, when the procession wound by her house, "the big-mouthed one is silent."

WESTERN EUROPE Lagging Behind

Western Europe's postwar industrial comeback has now leveled off, and has even slipped back a bit.

So reported two official international agencies last week. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation reported some beneficial trends in 1953: inflation no longer threatens, trade balances are better and farm production is the highest

since the war. But the rate of industrial growth is lagging, said OEEC.

The United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe, measuring a single commodity, steel, found the same lag. Production in 1953 remained static in Italy, and actually dropped in Belgium, Luxembourg, France and Western Germany. Meanwhile, Red output rose as follows: Russia, 10.1%; Czechoslovakia, 17.4%; Hungary, 14.6%; Poland, 13.1%. Biggest steel-production increase in 1953: 20.7% in the U.S.

AFRICA

Bigger Share of the Blanket

Deep in the African bush, between the Zambezi River and a vast game reserve where 2,000 elephants have been counted, firmness and fair play won a victory that force could never achieve. Last week 10,000 African miners were back at work and a nationwide general strike was averted because a British Prime Minister whom they trusted coupled a warning ("Mob rule will not be permitted") with a rare promise: "The gap between black and white standards of living must be narrowed as quickly as possible."

The strike had been called at Wankie colliery, a forest-girt slum that taps Southern Rhodesia's massive coal reserves—more than 4 billion tons, mined in a 40-ft. seam. Owned by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, whose vast copper mines in Northern Rhodesia are fueled by Southern Rhodesian coal, Wankie pays white miners at least \$250 a month and its Negro miners an average in cash of \$6.60 a month. Recently, the Negro union demanded a raise in their minimum rate (from 21¢ to 50¢ a day), and when it made no headway, downed tools. Only 20 out of 10,000 African miners stayed on the job, and these the strikers called "whitelegs."

No coal from Wankie meant crisis for all Rhodesia. The copper mines had nine days' supply, railroads and power stations only enough for a week. Southern Rhodesia's newly elected Prime Minister Garfield Todd acted drastically. Six hundred white soldiers raced to Wankie.

¶ With one eye on Kenya's Mau Mau, many white Rhodesians were quick to cry "Native rising." Jasper Savanhu, a Negro M.P., accused the government of "using ruthless methods, including starvation and intimidation, to break the Negro strike." Attacked from both sides, Garfield Todd kept his head, and by so doing, saved many others. He ordered an impartial inquiry into the miners' complaints. Last week his African Labor Board put pressure on the Oppenheimers to give the Negroes a worthwhile raise.

The results of such rare good sense were little short of electrifying. Overnight, the Negro leaders called off the strike. Jasper Savanhu apologized: "I have now discovered that the white troopers behaved correctly, and I unreservedly withdraw my allegation." Said another Negro: "Here in Rhodesia, the white man and the black

man lie in the same bed. But the white man has kept the blanket, and the black men has tossed all night. Now we are getting a share of the blanket..."

There were other signs, all over Africa, of a fairer share of the blanket. Items: ¶ In blossoming Uganda, where Baganda tribesmen still mourn the loss of their exiled *Kabaka* (TIME, Dec. 14), Governor Sir Andrew Cohen took a plane for London to discuss "social and economic reforms" with British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton. Said Cohen before take-off: "There must be no color bar in Uganda; this evil thing will never be permitted in this country."

¶ In Mau Mau-ridden Kenya, Michael Blundell, Parliamentary Leader of the white settlers, shocked his diehard followers by summoning a conference of Africans, Indians and Britons to blueprint a new Kenya government, "to include all races."

¶ In British Central Africa (both Rhodesias and Nyasaland), Federal Prime Minister Sir Godfrey Huggins banned the word "native" (to describe "Africans") in all public documents. Huggins also forbade the color bar in public buildings, thereby enabling Africans to post their letters at the same counters as the whites. The order miffed Rhodesia's immigrant Boers, most of whom had trekked north in search of cheap land and cheaper African labor. Overwhelmingly defeated by Huggins in Central Africa's first federal election (TIME, Dec. 28) and angry at his creed of racial partnership, many Rhodesian Boers last week were trekking back to the Union of South Africa.

¶ In South Africa, history was made at a Presbyterian church in Port Elizabeth. For the first time, a Negro moderator solemnly inducted a white clergyman of Boer descent to holy office. Seven hundred miles upcountry, in rowdy Johannesburg, Father Leo Rakale (the Negro priest who was the real-life model of Alan Paton's fictional priest, Msimangu, in *Cry, the Beloved Country*) became head of an Anglican mission, with three white priests serving under him.

SPAIN

The Sentimentalist

As one of Spain's most gilded and talented young ladies at the turn of the century, Margarita, the tall, aloof daughter of Valencia's governor, the Marqués de Villasanté, lacked nothing. Eligible swains clustered by the score about Doña Margarita's feet. She easily took a degree in law at Valencia University, and she painted in oils well enough to command the attention at least of the elite. After her first marriage at 20, the young marquisa became one of Madrid's most sought-after hostesses. Nevertheless, life palled for her.

Continued restless travel, a term of service as a spy in Morocco, and at least one romantic attachment did little to relieve the monotony, and after her second

marriage in 1936, the marquesa began to retire from the social whirl. To be sure, she still maintained her famous Friday afternoons of bridge and brittle conversation to which all of high-born Madrid flocked, but more and more her private life was lived in the exclusive company of a swarming household of pets. Madrid society, crowding her receptions, heard many a whispered story of the marquesa's eccentricities regarding her dogs and cats, but they were quick to forgive and forget the foibles of an old lady so drenched in birth and breeding.

Alcohol & Cotton. A few months ago, the marquesa forgot her pets and her Friday salons alike to concentrate all her attention on her long-estranged daughter, Margot, 42, who had suddenly returned ailing to spend her declining days with



Diaz Coronado
MARQUESA DE VILLASANTE & POLICEMAN
"Ay, those eyes."

her mother. From that moment on, Margarita seldom left her daughter's bedside. When at last the daughter died in January, Margarita gave orders that nobody was to be admitted to the sickroom. For two days the old marquesa stayed with her dead daughter while relatives gathered to mourn and the servants gossiped in the back halls. What was going on in the death room, they asked, and gave no answer. Amid the awed silences, the cook pointed out that some of her sharpest cutlery was missing.

At midnight of the second day, a clanging bell brought the marquesa's faithful servant Luisa racing to the closed door. The marquesa stood distraught, hair disheveled and her hands bloodstained. "Bring me a pitcher of alcohol and some cotton," she said. "Quick, you old fool!" As Luisa turned away, she heard the marquesa mutter: "Ay, those eyes." Then it was that Luisa remembered most vividly the old stories—how the marquesa liked to preserve embalmed bits of her favorite

pets around the house, just to have them near. This time Luisa's tact had been strained too far. She went for help.

Inside the Cabinet. As the Marquesa de Villasanté sat haughtily courteous in her luxurious drawing room, the police prowled through her possessions. In drawers of massive antique furniture, they found the dissected parts of many animals, even phials of their blood. In an ornate silver soup tureen were the heads of two dead dogs, and finally, in a plastic milk container, the police discovered a woman's severed hand.

As the marquesa protested, the daughter's body was exhumed from the padded casket in which it had been laid. It lacked not only a hand but both eyes and the tongue. The eyes and the tongue were found soon after in the marquesa's private medicine cabinet. Last week, as the old lady was led away to serve a possible six months for profanation of the dead, the faithful Luisa was crestfallen. "Marquesa," she cried, kneeling and kissing her mistress' hand. "This is all my fault. Can you ever forgive me?"

EGYPT

The Fond Collector

The singsong chant of an auctioneer rang through the gilded, tapestried halls of Cairo's Kubbeh Palace last week, sounding the end of one of the most expensive and generally useless collections of gimcrackery ever assembled. Like a royal pack rat, ex-King Farouk had cached everything he could beg, buy and demand—tiny telescopes with diamond sprays, priceless relics of Pharaonic culture, a roo-blade knife, an outstanding coin collection, a Nazi marshal's gaudy baton. Egypt's revolutionary regime was putting all of it—treasure and trash—on the block in a six-week sale. It was the biggest mass merchandising of such bric-a-brac in nearly two centuries. Egypt needs the money for a hydroelectric dam and for land reform.

The auctioneer began by offering Farouk's mountain of stamps, one of the most important collections ever sold publicly. Sixty expert philatelists from all over the world bid briskly with a jerk of the thumb, a murmur in any of half a dozen languages, which the auctioneer swiftly understood. Said the buyer for America's Gimbels department-store chain: "The early part of the collection by Farouk's father shows the care and feeling that marks the collector. But Farouk's contribution is just a mixed-up accumulation." Added a European dealer who used to sell to Farouk: "He was a very good customer. But he was a sucker. He often paid too much."

Thousands of Egyptians paid 50 piasters (\$1.40) apiece to gawk at the other items of the King's ransom displayed in the palace library. They saw a solid gold, 11-in. replica of the Suez lighthouse, a diamond-encrusted fly-whisk handle. An 18-carat gold bottleholder (still holding a bottle of Pepsi-Cola) stood near one of

Now on display at your dealer's!

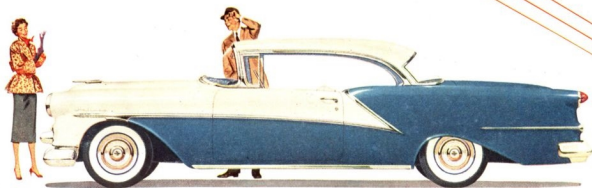
Oldsmobile's "Dream Car"



More than any model before it, this new "Ninety-Eight" for 1954 expresses Oldsmobile's forward looking and forward thinking. It's Oldsmobile's dream car—the pinnacle toward which Oldsmobile stylists and engineers have been working since the introduction of the "Rocket" Engine. You'll know it as a car of the future by its distinctive panoramic windshield, and the long, low, forward look. And, you'll discover even greater power in the world-famous "Rocket" Engine—185 horsepower and 8.25-to-1 compression ratio. Optional features are Safety Power Steering*, new Power Brakes* and new 4-Way Power Seat Control*. See it now—this ultimate in "Rockets" the magnificent "Ninety-Eight" for 1954—at your Oldsmobile dealer's.

*Optional at extra cost.

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FOR 1954



Ninety-Eight DeLuxe Holiday Coupé, White sidewall tires optional at extra cost. A General Motors Value.

OLDSMOBILE

WITH NEW WORLD'S RECORD "ROCKET"

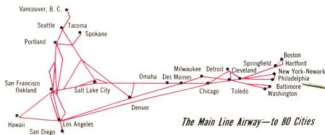


Like going downstairs with your hand on the bannister



Your Mainliner has just landed after descending through a thick overcast. As you're about to leave the plane, you say to the Captain, "I don't see how you found your way through those clouds to the airport." He smiles. "Why, it's like coming downstairs with your hand on the bannister." He explains the Instrument Landing System. Electronic beams slant up from the runway at the correct angle for descent.

Your Captain follows this "bannister" with instruments as simple to read as your car's speedometer. He emerges from the clouds in line with the runway—and uses his own keen eyesight to make the actual landing. Electronic equipment like this is one of the reasons why Mainliner® travel is now so popular in *all* seasons of the year!



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FIRST CLASS and **AIR TOURIST** service features seats only 2 abreast on each side of a wide aisle on all flights. For reservations call or write United or an Authorized Travel Agent.

Fabergé's famed intricate Easter eggs, which Russia's Czar Nicholas II used to present to his zarina. A 3-in.-long golden magician box asked questions at the press of a button, answered them to music. Q. "What lasts for too short a time?" A. "Love." The last time such a collection went on the block, so had the head of its owner, Louis XVI of France.

John Synge (of London's Sotheby & Co., the Egyptian government's appraisers), who spent eleven months evaluating Farouk's mound of gimmicks, had wound up making an amateur's psychoanalysis of the King himself, whom he had never met. "Farouk had an absolute passion for completion," he said. "He loved costly little machines that would work. He preferred small objects he could carry and fondle. He was a child in many ways."

In exile, Playboy Farouk last week gave a royal brushoff to a bill collector who wanted to collect on a \$5,000 underwear bill, and drove off to Monte Carlo in a station wagon with his latest collector's item, brunette Irma Capece Minutolo, aged 18.

ASIA

The Red Express

The first direct express from Peking arrived last week at Moscow's Yaroslavsky Station 5,623 miles away. Its timetable:

PEKING lv. . . . 1805 hrs. (Peking time)
Jan. 31.

MOSCOW arr. . . . 1200 hrs. (Moscow time)
Feb. 9.

Another seven-coach train "equipped with all up-to-date facilities" left Moscow for Peking at the same time. Its passenger list of 140, as described by Peking radio: "Soviet experts who have come to help on China's reconstruction, Rumanian technicians who have come to work in China, Chinese students studying abroad, and more than 50 Korean students on their way home. With the comfortable facilities provided and excellent service by Soviet and Chinese conductors on board the train during the nine-day journey, all the passengers arrived here in the best of spirits."

Henceforth, said Peking, trains will leave for Moscow every Monday and Thursday. Running time: 8 days 23 hrs.

INDIA

"A Straight Fight"

"If we find it comfortable to sit on the fence," Prime Minister Nehru said recently, "then we shall continue to sit on the fence. It is not the business . . . of certain other countries . . . to order us about." When it comes to fighting Communism inside his native India, Nehru seldom sits on the fence. He has jailed Communists without trial; he has raided their headquarters without search warrants; he calls them "the forces of chaos." Last week Nehru took after the Commu-

nists in South India's Travancore-Cochin (pop. 9,265,000), where they were given a 50-50 chance to win this month's State Assembly elections. The outcome may well show whether the Communists can expect to undermine free India via the ballot box.

"Look at Their Flag!" Sporting jasmine garlands and his inevitable red rosebud, Nehru stumped Travancore for six days on foot, by Cadillac and in motor launches, making 25 speeches a day. He met fishermen in thatched huts, cardamom pickers in the spice groves, farmers in their rice fields. Altogether he drew 3,000,000 to his scheduled Congress Party meetings. Everywhere he kept up a bitter tirade against India's Communists. "Look at their flag!" he cried. "They have copied the Russian flag. Very extraordinary . . . My mind fails to grasp why that flag

state boasts a 54% literacy rate—the highest in Asia outside Japan; it sends 98.8% of its children to school. It is 32% Christian. It has more doctors, engineers and teachers per capita than any other state in India. But Travancore also has the highest "educated unemployment" rate in India, and wages are low. Thousands of primary-school teachers get only \$6 a month; they lean towards Communism like many other frustrated intellectuals, and indoctrinate their pupils—and through them, the parents.

Just before the election, India's national Communist Party modified its tactics "to suit the circumstances of Gandhian India," just as Mao Tse-tung "adopted Marxism to the China of Confucius." The party's new commandments: 1) reject violence, pay lip service to Gandhian ideals, and concentrate on land reform;



CAMPAIGNER NEHRU GREETING FOLK DANCERS
In his own backyard, he is not on the fence.

International

should be imported into India, and used as a party symbol . . . This is a type of mental slavery."

On the hustings, Nehru seemed far from the blinkers and the abstruse neutralism of New Delhi: he was the magnetic Panditji again, back among the people he had helped Gandhi lead to independence. He threw garlands, and jumped from his car to hug the children. He shinnied up a Welcome arch so that one excited crowd could see him. He leaped a wire barricade to rescue a child in danger of being trampled. He joshed Communists who had called him "potbellied." That, said Panditji, was "vulgar." His impact was such that the Communists soon called off their attacks for the duration of his visit, and joined in the celebrations. "Welcome Pandit Nehru," their red banners read, but "Down with the Congress Party."

"It's a Strange Animal," Nehru had no time to lose, for in all India, the Communists are strongest in Travancore. The

2) court the middle class and the Socialists. The Communists scored a notable victory when Travancore's democratic Socialists agreed to join them for this election, in the classic, naive belief "that we shall call the tune." Last week Nehru reserved his heaviest fire for this united front. "It is a strange animal," said he, darkly. "I do not know what zoological name can be given it . . . but there are vultures in this world who want to feed on us if we are weak and unaware."

At week's end Nehru headed back to New Delhi and international neutralism. He left behind him a new, warm memory of Panditji, the old Freedom First of the Gandhi days, a much better electoral prospect, and a crop of reports that he was contemplating unelectoral action in the unlikely event that the Communists won. "It is a straight fight," one of his Cabinet ministers said, "and if the Communists win, we cannot allow them to rule."

THE HEMISPHERE

HAITI

Bon Papa (See Cover)

Cinnamon-skinned girls in Dior dresses, starchy diplomats and officers sparkling with gold braid gathered one night last week in the majestic, tile-floored great hall of the Presidential Palace in Port-au-Prince. The occasion: a ball in honor of Jamaica's visiting Governor Sir Hugh Foot and Lady Foot. Just at 10, the orchestra blared out a march, and Lady Foot entered the room on the arm of a huge, kingly-looking black man resplend-

tians want in a President: a father-king, a national *bon papa* of regal mien. Loving it, they sing:

*He gives us jobs and money—oh! oh!
oh!
He can stay in the palace as long as he
wants!*

In the palace, between ceremonies, Magloire puts aside fancy dress and operates as the kind of detail-cracking, eleven-hour-a-day executive that any spotlight Detroit industrialist could understand. He rises in the dawn cacophony of his capital's unbelievably numerous roosters, and

a Baltimore hospital for a checkup and the two elder daughters are attending a Brookline Mass. convent school). After a siesta, he goes back to work until dinner at 7. He sometimes takes an evening off for poker or bridge, and occasionally drops in at the city's biggest nightclub, where he sits with a few young aides, cradling a highball in his big hand, beaming at the dance-floor merriment but taking no part in it. More often he works through until 10 or 11 p.m., especially if the next day's schedule calls for another public appearance. Pageantry takes time—but Magloire recognizes that it is part of his job of ruling tiny Haiti.

Mulattoes v. Blacks. The nation ruled by President Paul Magloire is the western third of Hispaniola, a mountainous, sun-drenched Caribbean island on the rum-and-bougainvillea side of the Tropic of Cancer. The size of Vermont, it teems with more people per square mile (299) than any other republic in the hemisphere. Through the streets of its capital, Port-au-Prince (pop. 150,000), move midget French cars, bulging orange buses, sad-eyed donkeys and a steady trickle of sewage. In the city's malodorous Iron Market, women traders, their skirts hitched up to the thighs, carry on a haggling commerce in used bottles, flour-sacking for dresses, red beans that are sometimes sold not by weight but by the bean. Above all this, in fresh, violet hills overlooking the city and the turquoise bay are the villas and the hotels of the rich, the diplomats, the foreign business colony and the tourists.

Haiti is proud to be an all-Negro nation, a "Black Republic"—but it is by no means a classless nation. The *crème* is a hereditary, mostly mulatto elite, about 2% of the 3,500,000 population. Well-to-do lawyers, doctors, poets and government servants, the elite like to think of themselves as "colored Frenchmen." They quote Racine, appreciate fine wines, prize lightness of skin and occasionally give elegant banquets at which the waiters change gloves with every course. Their language is French and their religion Roman Catholic. They are Haiti's Brahmins, and just a little way down the social scale, they are beginning to blur into a growing middle class of U.S.-style businessmen, progressive farmers, tradesmen and artisans.

But 90% of all Haitians are black, barefoot, unlettered peasants, tilling small patches of land. The peasant works the soil with a hoe rather than a plow, picks coffee from 25-ft. wild trees, builds wattle-and-daub huts with an airy scorn for the right angle. His women carry the freight of Haiti—on their heads. Almost any grandmother can balance 100 lbs. of charcoal, a huge basket of cabbages or a severed cow's head and tote it 40 miles.

Most of the peasants are God-fearing Catholics who go to Mass early every Sunday—just as soon, in fact, as the



Aubrey P. Janion—Pix

PRESIDENT'S PALACE IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

"He gives us jobs and money—oh! oh! oh! He can stay."

ent in white tie, tails and full decorations. His Excellency Paul Eugène Magloire (pronounced mah-glow-ear), President of the Republic of Haiti and host of the evening, stayed on until 2, ceremoniously dancing with each guest in the order of her husband's rank, gravely bowing to Lady Foot's parting curtsy.

The ceremonial public appearances of Paul Magloire are always kingly. Usually he is in one of his uniforms (cost: \$300-\$1,000 each), which variously employ the old-fashioned trappings—the plume, the spurred boot, the epaulet and the aiguillette. His manner, too, is regal; one aide carries his special, seven-inch cigars in a leather box; another stands ready to hold his gold-headed cane like a staff of office. A vast, burly man—he stands six feet and his chest measures 44 in.—Magloire carries off his formal appearances with unerring dignity. When on parade he is being what he knows many lowly Hai-

tiens hop on an exercise machine. After a rub-down, he breakfasts in bathrobed comfort on fruit and *café au lait*. Then, in a suite filled with alabaster busts, stuffed pink cranes, Empire clocks and pictures of himself and other Haitian heroes, the President reads reports and mail, takes a thoughtful second look at work saved over from the night before. At 7:30 he showers and dresses, usually in grey gabardine or white linen, a silk tie with a gold clasp, grey suede shoes. Soon he is sitting at a cluttered desk in a smallish office conspicuously free of ornament.

He speeds through his work, reading documents and penning "O.K. PM" on them. When his ministers call, he half turns in his chair, folds his hands in his lap, watches sidelong from penetrating brown eyes, and rumbles out courteous, unfrilled answers. He usually lunches with his family of one son and four daughters (although Mme. Magloire is currently in

Saturday-night voodoo dance is over. "*Bon Dieu Bon*," they say; God is good, and supreme in matters of the soul, but the voodoo *loa* of remote African memory—Maitresse Erzulie, Papa Legba and the snake-coil Damballa—are still highly serviceable in such workaday matters as appeasing the dead and assuring successful births. The peasants are poor (per capita income is \$62 yearly, lowest in the hemisphere), but they somehow rise above the deadening poverty of the Andean Indian or the Moscow streetsweeper. They have sun, fertile (but dry) land, fruitful trees, personal freedom and hot-blooded vitality.

The conflict between these two extremes—the rich and the poor, the cultured and the uncouth, the mulatto minority and the black mass—has kept Haiti aboil for most of the 150 years since it first proclaimed its independence, yet the contest is basically economic, *i.e.*, the haves to keep and the have-nots to get, rather than racial. Say the Haitians: "The rich Negro is a mulatto, the poor mulatto is a Negro."

Queen of the Antilles. Modern Haitians can trace the roots of this basic division back through a turbulent history that still clings like a remembered nightmare. Columbus discovered the island on

his first voyage, pronouncing the estimated 1,000,000 Arawak aborigines "lovable, tractable, peaceable, gentle, decorous and praiseworthy." Spanish exploitation and smallpox soon wiped out the lovable Indians. In the 17th century, French buccaners loosened Spain's grip on the island and France fastened onto the western end; a century later Saint-Domingue was France's proudest colony, the "Queen of the Antilles." Its foreign trade of \$140 million yearly dwarfed that of the infant United States, and the profits from sugar, chocolate, indigo, coffee and cotton built many a chateau on the Loire or town house in Paris.

To till the plantations, the French repopulated Saint-Domingue with Negroes from Dahomey, Senegal and the Congo. On jasmine-scented nights, white planters took to wenching with African maids, and ultimately produced a light-skinned class of freedmen with color lines so finely drawn that a contemporary record recognized 250 different blood combinations. By the time the French Assembly pronounced the Rights of Man, 40,000 whites were lordling it over 28,000 *gens de couleur*, while both were keeping a firm hand on 450,000 black slaves.

One Saturday night in 1791, the drums at a plantation voodoo dance subtly

changed their beat. On other plantations the talking drums picked up the word and passed it on. Minutes after the signal, the lush, peaceful colony of Saint-Domingue flamed up in murderous revolt. With pruning forks, machetes and torches, the slaves massacred 2,000 French planters and their families, fired the canefields and the great houses. In the following decade of turmoil, Toussaint L'Ouverture, an obsequious slave coachman until he turned himself into a general, led his black armies to bloody victories over the French and the interventionist Spanish and English as well.

"Gilded African." In Paris, Napoleon Bonaparte scoffed at the "First of the Blacks" as a "gilded African," and sent 90 ships and 40,000 veterans of the Egyptian campaign to retake Saint-Domingue. By treachery, the French captured Toussaint and shipped him off to France to die in a moutain prison. But in the end, black troops and yellow fever smashed the French for good.

The new nation picked the Arawak word Haiti (meaning Mountainous Land) for a name, then proceeded to split itself in two. In the north, the fabulous Henri Christophe made himself King, set up a ludicrous aristocracy and built a monumental stone fortress on a needle-top



mountain—history's greatest feat of construction by Negroes. Christophe's labor force, mostly sugar workers, toiled from dawn to dusk to keep his treasury solvent. Once the King spotted, far below him, a subject asleep in the door of a hut. A 56-pounder was loaded, aimed, touched off; loafer and house vanished.

But such cruelty taught the Negroes, as they say now, that "the stick that beats the white dog will beat the black dog too." In the end, led by the rebel Duke of Marmelade, they revolted, and in 1820 Christophe, brought to bay, killed himself with a silver bullet—providing a theme, a century later, for Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones*.

In the south, meanwhile, a mulatto general, Alexandre Pétion, held office as President over a government of elite former freedmen. He gave black war veterans bits of land and ruled with an easy hand. When Christophe died, Haitians gratefully turned their backs on the Emperor's ruthless labor discipline and embraced the subsistence economy Pétion developed. Sugar production, 67,000 tons in 1791, dropped to 15 tons in 1826. The less populous, Spanish-speaking eastern end of the island broke away, resumed the old Spanish name Santo Domingo, and became the Dominican Republic. The world forgot the drowsy little island, and Haiti itself seemed somehow hypnotized for nearly a century, while rivers ran dry, land was worked out, men grew torpid, and government degenerated into a quickening cycle of revolutions.

Enter the Marines. By 1912, rebellions had ousted eleven of 18 Haitian Presidents. Then, in the space of 43 months, one President was blown up in his palace, another was poisoned, three more deposed. The U.S., fearing the European powers might try to intervene, decided to act first.

A new revolt was forming near Cap-Haitien, under an ambitious politico named Guillaume Sam. Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., on the U.S.S. *Washington*, met Sam unofficially and offered him tacit support, urgently warning Sam not to "loot or burn down the cities." But once in office, Sam balked at signing a treaty for U.S. occupation of Haiti. Instead, he jailed and massacred 167 suspected revolutionaries—then panicked and fled for asylum to the French legation. A raging mob broke into the building, found Sam hiding under a bed, dragged him out, literally tore him limb from limb, and paraded through Port-au-Prince with his head on a pole. Haiti's history had hit bottom. Admiral Caperton, waiting in the harbor, immediately landed two companies of marines and three of bluejackets, and the U.S. occupation began.

Exit the Marines. There was much in the occupation to trouble the U.S. conscience. Puppet Presidents, all of the elite class, were shuttled in & out. With almost embarrassing speed, the U.S. gave Haiti a new constitution, masterminded by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt; the document removed the



Bettmann Archive
HAITIAN REBELS v. FRENCH OFFICERS
With voodoo drums, the start.

defiant clause of all 16 previous Haitian constitutions forbidding foreigners to own land. Officers from the U.S. South ("they know how to handle the blacks, you know") humiliated highbred Haitians.

But the Marines effectively ended the cycle of revolutions, disarmed rebels and bandits in mountain warfare (the death toll: 1,500 Haitians), restored peasants to the land, improved health and sanitation, built roads. Setting up a small *gendarmerie*, they lifted from Haiti the crushing burden of an army that once had 6,500 general and staff officers. They trained civil servants, building a nucleus of Haitians competent to run the machinery of government. Most important, they set up rural schools, where peasants could begin to get the education they needed to compete with the elite. Such was the reputa-



Culver
ADMIRAL CAPERTON
With Sam and the Marines, an end.

tion of the Americans for efficiency that the surname of Dr. W. W. Cumberland, customs receiver, became an accepted Creole word meaning shortcut.*

With the Good Neighbor policy, occupation became obsolete. In 1934, Roosevelt visited Port-au-Prince, ordered the Marines to run down the U.S. flag and pull out. For Haiti, it was the end of one era, the opening of another.

Under the Citadel. When the marines were first splashing ashore at Port-au-Prince in 1915, Paul Eugène Magloire had just turned eight years old. His birthplace was Quartier-Morin, a few miles southeast of Cap-Haitien. His father was Eugène Magloire, a peasant so energetic that he rose to be one of the many generals then running Haiti's army. The general was killed in a shooting accident in 1908, and the infant Paul was brought up by two brothers in Cap-Haitien. The Brothers of Christian Instruction gave him a Catholic education, stressing French and Latin, while in his family's fields he learned the peasant's ways and Creole tongue. Cap-Haitien, "Paris of the New World" under the French but since burned and sacked a dozen times, gave him a sense of past glory and present despair.

Magloire got a degree in arts and letters from the National School in Port-au-Prince and taught school for a year, but soon concluded that he could not live on a teacher's pay. He transferred his ambitions to the military, and graduated from a Marine-supervised *gendarmerie* training school. Soon Magloire's political education began.

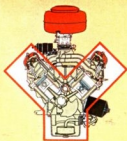
President Sténio Vincent, a poet-nationalist elected on an out-the-U.S. platform when the Marines supervised an honest election in 1930, picked Lieut. Magloire for his aide-de-camp. But Vincent's government stumbled in 1937, when the Dominican Republic's Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, in a moment of rage, let his forces massacre an estimated 15,000 Haitian cane-cutters who had crossed the border to seek harvest work. The Haitian President settled for an indemnity of \$550,000 from Trujillo. With murdered Haitians thus officially priced at \$37 each, Haiti soured on Vincent, and his government succumbed in 1941. The next President was Elie Lescot, a member of the elite, who chose Magloire first to be chief of the national police, then head of the palace guard, a key position.

Tableau in the Palace. President Lescot was snobbishly anti-black, and word got around that he had accepted favors, up to & including a \$35,000 gift from the hated neighbor, Dictator Trujillo. One day early in 1946, blacks appeared in the streets carrying signs "*A bas les mulâtres!*" Stores hastily shuttered their windows and women in the hills refused to come to town with food for the market.

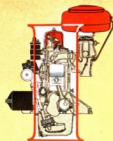
Soon Magloire and other officers called

* Nowadays, by derivation, *cumberland* also means the wire-jumper used by some Haitians to bypass electric meters and thereby shortcut the bills from the U.S.-owned power company.

Extra Dividends at no extra cost in the '54 FORD



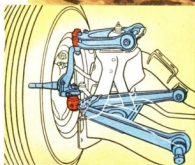
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on the President. The scene that followed had the studied formality of an 18th-century tableau. Magloire informed the President that he could not fire on the people. The military men offered Lescot safe conduct to the airport and a ticket to Canada. Lescot, essentially a logical man, accepted. Thus ended a classic Haitian *coup de langue*—a “tongue revolution” in which rumors of discontent, troubles or violence brewing in the capital bring on a spontaneous general strike and shake the regime down.

To rule the country, the officers first set up a temporary military junta, then ordered an election for Congressmen who would choose a President. One candidate was a brooding, ulcer-afflicted lawyer named Dumarsais Estimé, son of black peasant parents who lived in the voodoo-haunted pine forests near Mount La Selle. His strongly anti-mulatto position made him the idol of the blacks, and won him the election.

Heyday of the Authentiques. Black Haiti entered a time of tumultuous transformation. For his peasants, his “*authentiques*,” (his “real” Haitians) Estimé schemed to smash the elite and create a new ruling group of rich, powerful blacks. The *authentiques* quickly caught the idea: the soul of Africa began to show itself in novels and paintings. A written form of Creole was devised. Voodoo, which elite laws passed under Catholic pressure had driven underground, was openly tolerated again. Estimé dreamed big: schools, hospitals, roads, docks, industrialization. He did succeed in raising wages for black workers. But all he really built was a rainbow-painted fairgrounds for a pathetically unsuccessful 1950 International Exposition. He crippled the U.S.-owned Standard Fruit Co.’s Haitian operation, then found that the country had no banana business left. Meanwhile, official corruption got out of hand; a few insiders got rich quick; word got around that \$10 million of the \$26 million spent for the fair had never been accounted for. The big wheel that turns once and flips out a Haitian President began to move.

Decline & Fall. The President lost control of his ministers; some of the followers he had enriched turned on him and the newspapers called his government a “tremendous scorpion.” Frustrated and frenzied, but sure that he was still the choice of the blacks, Estimé tried to alter the Constitution so that he could run for a second six-year term; to back him, 20,000 of his supporters rioted in the streets of Port-au-Prince. But the disorder was quelled, and presently the same junta that had deposed Lescot marched again on the same red carpet to Estimé’s office and sped him on his way to Manhattan (where he died last year, a lonely exile).

For Magloire, the moment of decision had come. The boy who had played in the ruins of Haiti’s glory below the Citadel, who had ushered in one President and sent two on their travels, resolved to be President himself. He had the election law changed to allow direct vote of the people,



PRESIDENT MAGLOIRE & FAMILY*
His belief: light crème can get along with coffee-black.

staged a sure-fire campaign with festive *bamboches* with free rum, food and dancing. By 151,115 votes to 2,000 for his opponent, an obscure architect, the people voted him in.

Magloire took office—and took with him his conviction that 1) neither blacks nor mulattoes should dominate Haiti at the expense of the other group, and 2) he must avoid quick, flashy works (e.g., Estimé’s Exposition) and concentrate on long-haul technological advances.

No Little Troubles. “*Zafar nèg pas jannm piti*,” say the Haitians. “Negro troubles are never small.” But before facing the troubles of his country upon taking office, Magloire counted his assets. The economy was stable at its simple, garden level; the currency was sound (and convertible) at five gourdes to a dollar. The culture, traditions and national vitality were so rich and varied that only overwhelming reasons could justify much social tinkering. And land reform, the crying need of most of Latin America and the Far East, had been a fact in Haiti for more than a century. Nevertheless, the central problem was land and agriculture, partly because the population was shooting up (at the present rate of growth, it will reach 6,300,000 by the year 2000). Magloire singled out more efficient food production as his No. 1 task.

Man with a Plan. In 1951, Magloire announced a five-year development plan emphasizing agriculture. Its cost—\$40 million—was a measure of his political daring; in impact it was as though the U.S. were to put \$100 billion toward a single end. The plan’s axis is the damming of Haiti’s biggest (and only main) river, the central Artibonite, and the irrigation of some 80,000 acres that are now dusty desert in the dry season and muddy lakes in the wet. The U.S. Export-Import Bank lent \$14 million, Haiti voted \$8,000,000, and last year the engineering contract was

let to Houston’s Brown & Root, Inc. Concrete work is about to start on the storage dam, to be 225 ft. high and 1,075 ft. long. Downstream, a diversion dam and a net of canals will distribute the Artibonite’s tamed waters, better the lives of 160,000 peasants. Forty thousand kilowatts of power can be added later, doubling Haiti’s present output of electric energy.

Magloire’s plan also calls for agricultural schools, a county-agent system, cooperative use of tractors, a farmers’ bank, reforestation and grain storage. Construction of 300 miles of new roads is an important corollary, raising hope for the time when a peasant can send more to market than his wife can carry down a mountain trail. And because three-R learning is basic to all up-to-date farm technology, Magloire’s modern Black Magic includes new schools: 74 have been built, with room for adults as well as one-third more children than ever before.

FOA & FAO. Impoverished Haiti draws valuable technical aid from the U.S. and the U.N. The FOA and FAO (the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization) are among seven alphabetical agencies helping in Magloire’s plan. One man leads a Brahma bull through the country to help breed good Haitian cattle. Another patiently instructs peasants in the use of the wheelbarrow. Another explains what a plow is, and how to guide oxen. One group of U.S. technical experts set up several dozen credit unions to fight usurers lending to farmers at 20% a month; others showed how to grow 1,600 lbs. of rice on an acre that formerly gave 280 lbs.

The technical aid men’s biggest achievement has been in health; the loathsome, running-sore disease of yaws, which once

* Back row: Elsie, 16; Raymond, 17; Myrtha, 14; front row: Paule, 10; the President; Yola, 7; Mme. Yvette Magloire.

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infected 62% of Haitians, has been almost wiped out by the injection of one massive shot of penicillin into each of 2,623,141 peasant rumps. Now Magloire and FAO are tackling malaria, venereal disease and tuberculosis. The U.S. has spent \$5,959,000 in technical aid for Haiti, the U.N. \$617,800. Haiti has matched these contributions with \$8,200,000.

Magloire's be-kind-to-mulattoes policy has not slowed the cultural tempo of Estimé's *authentique* movement. Over Francophile opposition the President has made Creole the beginning language in schools rather than French; formerly children entered school to be confronted for the first time with a language that, however admired in diplomacy, was gibberish to them.

The greatest flowering of Haitian self-expression, the primitive painting that bloomed in Estimé's time, goes on. This explosion of art, the most spectacular since Mexico's, has made painting one of the best-paid professions in Haiti and planted colorful pictures in fine collections from Paris to Beverly Hills.

Supply & Demand. Most of the elite still cannot bring themselves to hang this peasant art in their homes. Nor has the extravert President Magloire much time to puzzle out its moody meanings. He has other worries. He knows that the cold historical odds are against his serving through the end of his term in 1956; only twice has a Haitian President been on hand to smile a welcome to his legally chosen successor. And not every citizen is singing. "He can stay in the palace as long as he wants!"

Haiti's supply of government jobs at any given time is only about one-third as great as the number of people qualified by education or training to fill them. After any President has been in office three years, it is plain who the lucky ones are, and the hungry outsiders naturally begin to grumble, agitate, fire bitter charges of inefficiency and graft. Magloire's good friend, Chief of Police Marcaisse Prosper, has provided an unfortunate focus for criticism. The juiciest current gossip of Haiti concerns Prosper's new hilltop home in fashionable Pétionville, big as a U.S. small-city high school, lavishly furnished by Manhattan's W. & J. Sloane. The prosperous Prosper's salary is \$350 a month.

The 6,000-man army backs Magloire (Congress made him its commanding general), but might be helpless against a popular *coup de langue*. On the other hand, he has many strengths. Items:

¶ The price of coffee, Haiti's No. 1 cash crop, is up, as every U.S. housewife knows, and the 1954 crop is likely to be good. Despite price drops in sisal and sugar (production of which is almost back to where the French had it in 1791), exports plus imports should stay steady at the recent level of \$80-\$100 million yearly. Since most government revenue comes from import-and-export duties, the budget is likely to remain at around \$26 million (v. \$8,400,000 ten years ago).

¶ Magloire has been able to get along with Trujillo on a general-to-general basis that lets ill-armed Haiti keep its self-



Sylvia Salmi
POLICE CHIEF PROSPER
How prosperous on \$350 a month?

respect before its excessively well-armed neighbor, although there is virtually no trade across the border.

¶ U.S.-Haitian relations are excellent.
¶ A promising tourist industry had doubled since 1951, bringing Haiti as much cash income (\$2,750,000) as sugar did last year.

Successful Failure. Tourism may be Haiti's greatest single asset in the years just ahead. Holiday travelers, especially the kind who hope for something more than a kidney-shaped swimming pool at the end of their plane rides, quickly sense a warming magic in Haiti. Flaming poinsettias and throbbing drums can make the blood run quicker, even in a dowager from Des Moines. The heady amber rum, made from whole cane juice aged in old sherry casks, is so cheap that a big evening can cost just \$1—which is also the price of a savory dinner featuring flaming Haitian crayfish. The weather is good the year around, the scenery spectacular. Heroic history seems to hang in the air, especially in the north, around Cap-Haitien; it becomes almost tangible in the presence of the 3,000-lb. cannon, graved with the arrogant "N" of the Napoleon who lost them, in the gloomy gun galleries of the Citadel.

By the standards of 1954-model materialism, the world's first black republic should perhaps still be reckoned an insubstantial, barefoot failure. But by less pragmatic standards, it must be counted a heart-warming success—gentle, peaceable, individualistic, persevering and utterly free. With an eye cocked on awakening Africa, Paul Magloire passionately argues: "Haiti has shown by its struggle for liberty and progress that the black race and small nations can . . . achieve a status equal to that of any other human group. Haiti has given the lie to those who pretend that certain races are unfit for liberty, equality and self-government."



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4. Said he, "Although the world's a stage, and we're all players on it, I've never seen a finer show—I'd stake my life upon it!" His Lady said, "Let's dance a bit. That music's grand, you know. And listen—it's our favorite tune—let's have another go."



5. Next day they found some time to see the sights and do some shopping. "The Statler's in the heart of town—by Jove; it's really topping! Location-wise or service-wise, the Statler is the best. We're surely glad we stopped here, for one really is a guest!"



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(Opening summer, 1954) (Opening fall, 1955)

PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

Adlai Stevenson sat restlessly through a long-winded introduction of himself at an independent voters' dinner in Chicago. When the glowing rhetoric finally ended, Stevenson rose and thanked his introducer: "I am not a candidate for anything at the moment, but all the same, I hope you don't lose that manuscript."

Oona O'Neill Chaplin, 28, daughter of the late Playwright Eugene O'Neill, fourth wife of Comedian **Charlie Chaplin**, 65, and mother of five of his nine children, dropped in at the U.S. embassy in London and renounced her U.S. citizenship. Thus, like her London-born husband who from his classic film roles piled up an estimated \$20 million during 42 years as an alien resident of the U.S., Oona became a British subject. Chaplin, who faces a Justice Department grilling on leftist and immorality charges if he ever tries to re-enter the U.S., was "proud" of Oona's new status.

Nobel Prizewinning Scientist **Irène Joliot-Curie**, whose ardent fellow traveling got her kicked off France's Atomic Energy Commission in 1951, was denied membership in the American Chemical Society, which bluntly branded her "an avowed and active" Red.

Actress **Katharine Hepburn**, 44, traveling in slacks as usual, arrived in England to discuss playing the title role in a mov-



KATHARINE HEPBURN
Tailor-made role.

Combine



UNION VETERAN WOOLSON
Distant drums.

Associated Press

ie of George Bernard Shaw's *The Millionairess*, the play which seemed tailored to order for her.

In Duluth, the last survivor of some 2,675,000 Union Army veterans, onetime Drummer Boy **Albert Woolson**, chalked up another year of his sprightly second century, puffed out 107 candles on his birthday cake.

The pursuit of **Rita Hayworth** and her debt-ridden husband, Crooner **Dick Haymes**, by Dick's creditors began to resemble the chase sequence in a grade B western. Earlier this month Dick and Rita barricaded themselves in a Manhattan hotel suite, while outside two deputy sheriffs waited to serve Dick with an alimony arrears warrant sworn out by his second wife, Cinematress **Joanne Dru**. Last week in Greenwich, Conn., more sheriff's men took up a vigil in the 14-room furnished mansion Haymes had rented. This time, Rita and groom were charged by their landlord with being \$675 behind on the rent, plus a \$4,000 mauling of the house's antique furniture.

In Missouri, where a small drive is rolling to install **Harry S. Truman** as president of the state university, Truman showed up in Columbia, site of the school, and squelched his boosters. Snorted he: "If I had wanted to stay in trouble, I would have stayed in the White House."

Grass-rooters who hoped to elect retired Army General **James A. Van Fleet**, 61, as Florida's Republican governor this fall were defeated (though not permanently blighted) by their resolutely unwilling candidate, who bluntly announced: "After many conferences with persons of

substance and influence, I have come to the conclusion that I am not presently equipped to enter politics."

In Hiroshima, moments after a Japanese newscaster announced that Cinematress **Marilyn Monroe** had headed for the local baseball park to watch her husband **Joe DiMaggio** coach rookies, some 5,000 panting radio listeners headed for the park to watch Marilyn watch Joe.

Britain's royal family observed a golden wedding anniversary. A quiet celebration was held in Kensington Palace for the spry **Earl of Athlone**, 79, great-uncle of Queen Elizabeth, onetime Governor-General of the Union of South Africa (1923-31) and Canada (1940-46), and his handsome wife, **Princess Alice**, 70, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

After Britain's *New Statesman* and *Nation* waggishly caricatured her in drawing and word ("Queen Edith [whose] mask is elaborate . . . eye-sockets . . . thumbed by a master") and accused her of "riding the elephant of publicity in Hollywood," cadaverous Poetess **Edith (Façade) Sitwell**, like a glacier overriding a grounded gnat, coolly crushed the *New Statesman's* slurs. Her letter to the editor: "I cannot see that . . . my appearance and personality are the affair of any but my personal acquaintances . . . They are not, as [your correspondent] suggests, an 'achievement' but are . . . inherited. I am not descended from my father only, but also from my maternal grandmother's family. You will therefore see that same appearance and personality in the effigies of the Plantagenets in Westminster Abbey."



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Cine-Kodak Royal Magazine Camera (left), Kodak's finest 16mm. personal movie camera. With f/1.9 lens, \$176.25. The "Magazine 8," \$160.
Cine-Kodak Reliant Camera 8mm. (center) boasts of luxury features. With f/2.7 lens, \$89.50. With f/1.9 lens, \$110.
Brownie Movie Camera (right). Economical way to crop, clear 8mm. movie. With f/2.7 lens, \$39.75. With f/1.9 lens, \$49.50.

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SPORT

FBI Project

The two-mile run is a grinding test of stamina, almost a question of mind over matter. Last week, at the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden, two FBI men, Fred Wilt and Horace Ashenfelter, put their minds on a matter which had long concerned them: Ashenfelter's chances of breaking Wilt's world indoor record. Wilt, now 33 and a little past his prime, set the record (8:50.7) two years ago. Ashenfelter, 31 and about at his peak, set the Olympic 3,000-meter (almost two miles) steeplechase record two years ago.

The two FBI men, working together in a way to warm the heart of J. Edgar Hoover—as well as the 11,000 track fans present—decided on a plan. With Wilt not competing but calling out the times for each lap from positions in the infield, Ashenfelter would try to run eight evenly paced quarter miles of 66 sec. Thumbs down from Wilt meant Ashenfelter was behind schedule, up meant ahead, palms level meant on the button.

Ashenfelter, a lean, long-legged (5 ft. 10 in., 145 lbs.) runner, was almost on the button after the first mile: 4:24.5. But then he began to lag. At a mile and a quarter, as the crowd was already clapping him along with urging applause, Ashenfelter was more than 2 sec. behind. At trackside, Wilt gave him the thumbs-down signal. For the final lap, Ashenfelter never even bothered to look at Wilt. He just put his head down and ran as hard as he could.

When the time was announced, the Garden burst with applause, and the two FBI men hugged each other. Ashenfelter had broken the record by two-tenths of a second. Said the new champion, tapping his forehead: "It's partly in the mind. And it's also partly plain good luck."



RUNNERS WILT & ASHENFELTER
They had plans.



Arthur Siegel

SWEDISH OLYMPIANS TABLE VAULTING
They've got *rytm*.

But I never could have done it without Fred." Said the old champion, arm on his friend's shoulder: "I didn't have anything to do with it. Horace did it himself."

Muscular Missionaries

In Sweden, gymnastics is a national pastime, embraced with evangelical fervor. Last week a 13-man group of muscular missionaries from Sweden, including the nation's entire eight-man Olympic team, reached the University of Illinois in the course of a 10,000-mile tour to carry the calisthenic word to the New World. The Swedes gave a packed house of 4,000 Illini an athletic eyeful. In turn, the Swedes were given a tumbling treat by U.S. Champion Dickie Browning that left them gasping.

Following their regimen, the Swedes ate nothing for four hours before the meet. Explained Coach Erik Linden, 46, known as the father of modern Swedish gymnastics: "A starving dog hunts better." Linden believes that a good gymnast "must work harder than a ballet dancer, though he must have the same natural gifts—a supple body, good balance and above all a sense of *rytm* [rhythm]." The hungry Swedes, full of *rytm*, won five of the six events. Star of the show: Swedish Champion Borje Stattin, 23, a typographer by trade.

Slightly built (5 ft. 7 in., 135 lbs.) Stattin was at his spectacular best on the horizontal bar, brought ohs from the crowd as he twirled around the bar like a human propeller. Quickly, Stattin reversed his hands and direction, crossed his hands on the bar, did several handstands, and capped his performance with a double backward somersault which dropped him to the mat with a sure-footed slap. In all, Stattin won four firsts (horizontal bar, parallel bars, long horse and rings), a second in calisthenics, and a fifth in side

horse (where the Illini scored a 1-2-3 sweep).

Then it was Tumbler Browning's turn to draw the cheers. Browning, who has caused a storm of controversy in track and field circles by his trick high jump (TIME, Jan. 25), went through his now-famous tumbling approach routine that lifts him up and over a high-jump bar higher than the world record. He first cleared the rod at 6 ft. 8 in., then somersaulted over at 7 ft., half an inch over the record. As a topper, Browning cleared 7 ft. 2 in., to resounding roars from the crowd. Browning's coach, Charlie Pond, growlingly challenged anyone to prove that his star pupil did not use a one-footed take-off as required by high-jumping rules.

Swedish Coach Linden, after watching Browning, went over to Coach Pond and said: "Fabulous! I congratulate you." Then the missionaries from Sweden, who have yet to lose a meet in the U.S., packed up to carry the calisthenic word to points as far south as Florida.

A Champion Steps Down

Pierre Etchebaster was a court tennis champion when Bill Tilden reigned as lawn tennis champion, when Bobby Jones was scoring his grand slam in golf, when Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey were fighting for the heavyweight crown, and when Babe Ruth was slamming homers for the Yankees. Today, all the other heroes of the Golden Age of Sport are long since retired, and many are dead. Little (5 ft. 6 in., 150 lbs.) Pierre Etchebaster is not only very much alive; he is still the champion of one of the most intricate, endurance-demanding games in the world. Last week, with no one on the limited (about 2,000 players) court tennis horizon to challenge him for the title, Pierre, 60, a grandfather and for the past 25 years the pro at New York's Racquet

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and Tennis Club, decided it was time to retire from competition.

Pierre, a Basque from St.-Jean-de-Luz, never held a court tennis racquet in his hand until he was 20. But by that time he had already served as a machine-gunner in the French army, was the French champion at the Basque games of *chistera* (jai alai), *pala* (jai alai with a small bat), and *mains nues* (handball). Within a year of taking up the 700-year-old game of court tennis, Pierre was champion of France, and five years later, in 1928, he was champion of the world.

Since then, though many have challenged, no one has managed to come close



WIDE WORLD
COURT TENNIS ETCHEBASTER
Now he joins Jack Dempsey.

to beating the cat-quick little man who can hit the heavy cloth-covered ball with devastating power as well as delicate finesse. Pierre wants to quit while he is ahead: "It is a matter of prestige, you understand. It is for the record. It is for 26 years." Will he ever play competitively again? Pierre smiles. "I will perhaps play an exhibition with the new champion . . . Maybe two or three years from now."

Ivy-Bound Agreement

Around a Manhattan club table shortly before Christmas met the presidents of the traditional Ivy League colleges* to talk about sport. They were fundamentally agreed about what had to be done, and last week came the result of their agreement: creation of an official Ivy Group of eight colleges whose members will play virtually all their games with each other.

At the same time, the group adopted the strictest and simplest athletic code since colleges began to build grandstands. Main points, some of which were carried over from earlier Ivy agreements:

- ☐ No athletic scholarships of any kind, direct or indirect.
- ☐ Strict eligibility requirements. Items:

* Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale.



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no student will be considered eligible until he has "completed satisfactorily" a full year's academic work at the school he is to represent; thereafter, he must continue to make good progress, "quantitatively and qualitatively," toward "a recognized degree."

- ¶ No spring football practice.
- ¶ No post-season games (except N.C.A.A. competitions, etc.).

Since each of the Ivy colleges will play seven football games a season with other teams in the group, they will have only a minimum of schedule space for traditional non-Ivy rivals, e.g., Princeton's ancient (85 years) rivalry with Rutgers, Columbia's rivalry with Army.

The Ivy presidents went further. Hereafter, coaches will not be permitted to give advertising endorsements, e.g., Columbia's Lou Little may still smoke Lucky Strikes but not on magazine pages. As a final new measure, the Ivy presidents solemnly shut the eligibility door on any athlete whose precollege career was ever tainted by a subsidy: "No student entering after Sept. 1, 1953 shall be eligible whose secondary-school education was subsidized or whose post-college education is promised by an institution or group of individuals not closely related to the family."

Scoreboard

¶ At Greenville, S.C., Furman University's Franklin Delano Selvy, who already holds the three-season basketball scoring record, made two more major college records in one prodigious performance. Playing against minor-league Newberry College, 6 ft. 3 in. Forward Selvy, who shoots his high-arching baskets with ambidextrous ease, scored an even 100 points as Furman won, 149-95. Old single-game record: 73, set by Temple's Bill Mikvy in 1951. In addition, Selvy brought his career total to 2,197 points—43 more than the record set by Jim Lacy of Loyola College, Baltimore, in 1949.

¶ At Columbus, Ohio, Hawaii's Ford Konno, freewheeling free-style swimmer for Ohio State, set a new world record for the 220-yd. distance, 2:04.8, breaking the record set by Australia's John Marshall in 1950 by seven-tenths of a second.

¶ At Davos, Switzerland, Russia's Boris Shilkov became the first man from his country ever to win the European speed skating championship, edging Norway's famed Hjalmar Andersen. 198.058 points to 195.383.

¶ In Manhattan, a buff-colored two-year-old cocker spaniel, Ch. Carmor's Rise and Shine, owned by Mrs. Carl E. Morgan, became the first of his breed since famed My Own Brucie (1940-41) to win the Westminster Kennel Club Show, top bench show in the U.S.

¶ New Zealand produced an added starter to the growing list of potential four-minute milers (Luxembourg's Josef Barthel, Australia's John Landy, the U.S.'s Wes Santee, England's Roger Bannister, Germany's Werner Lucy) when Murray Hallberg, a 20-year-old student, ran the distance in 4:04.4 in Auckland.



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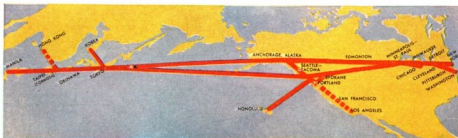
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RELIGION

Criticism from a Cave

Ever since the discovery of Biblical manuscripts in a Palestine cave seven years ago (TIME, Oct. 31, 1949), archeologists have been looking with renewed diligence for more. Seventeen months ago, in a cave at Wadi Qumran, in Jordan, a band of diggers found a stone writing table almost 2,000 years old, and strewn about it scraps of leather and papyrus, enough to fill several bushel baskets. The Hebrew script on the papyrus was minuscule, and many fragments could be read only with the help of an infrared camera. But the texts, when examined, turned out to cover almost half of the Old Testament. Their date, from 200 B.C. to 70



SAMUEL (BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS)
Why haircuts were out.

A.D., make them the oldest Hebrew version of the Bible ever discovered.

Last week, writing in the current issue of the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, Dr. Frank M. Cross Jr., now at the school in Jerusalem, discussed a part of the Qumran find—27 fragments from the first and second chapters of *Samuel I*—recently pieced together and translated. Some of his fragments differ from existing Hebrew Biblical texts, and Scholar Cross believes they should be accepted as older and nearer the original than any other extant version. Among the corrections and additions he offers: Eli, the priest, was 90 years old at his death (not 98, as the King James version has it); Samuel, whose mother pledged him to the Lord's service for "all the days of his life," was thereupon enrolled as one of the Nazirites, and as such, Samuel might never touch strong drink or cut his hair.

Such corrections and additions, Dr. Cross hints, are only the beginning. When the Qumran fragments are finally edited, scholars will have for the first time a roughly contemporary Hebrew check on

the Greek Septuagint, for centuries the bulwark of Old Testament translators. They will also have some important revisions to make in the work of those scholars who had a habit of trying to solve a corrupted Biblical text by speculation on the translator's sociological background.

The entire job of editing the Qumran texts, now being done jointly by the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and French Roman Catholic scholars, may take "tens of years," but its results may be impressive. Predicts Biblical Scholar William F. Albright, head of the Oriental Seminar at Johns Hopkins University: "All handbooks on the Bible, early Christianity and the history of Judaism will soon be in need of drastic revision."

25th Anniversary

The Catholic Apostolic Roman religion is the only state religion.

—The Lateran Pact

In Rome one day last week, church and state celebrated the 25th anniversary of Mussolini's famed pact with the Vatican, which church and state still hold solemnly binding. Flags flew, and there were services and speeches commemorating the recognition of the Pope's sovereignty over Vatican City and the designation of Roman Catholicism as the state religion of Italy. Thereafter, Italian police marked the anniversary in their own fashion.

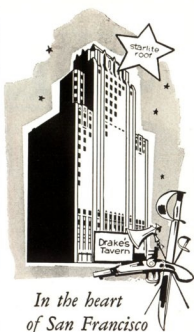
In Leghorn, a squad marched into the mission hall of the largely Texas-supported Church of Christ, where a score of worshippers were holding services, herded Italians out. Americans were not disturbed, but an Italian pastor from Florence was taken into custody, later handed a one-way ticket to his home town.

In Rome, another squad descended on the building of the same Protestant sect, obliterated the 10-in. stone letters on the building's front, which read: "*Chiesa di Cristo* [Church of Christ]."

The week's troubles were an old story to Church of Christ missionaries, who have been trying since 1949 to win Italian converts. Though the postwar Italian constitution recognizes freedom of religion, non-Catholic congregations have to get licenses from the police. The Church of Christ missionaries (TIME, Sept. 20, 1952 *et seq.*) have had continuing trouble getting and keeping licenses.

Jubilee Jells

From a bare Manhattan loft last spring, a young magazine writer and his friends, working nights, sent out the first copies of a new religious magazine to 8,000 venturesome subscribers. Ambitiously, they billed it as "the first national picture magazine for a Catholic audience." This week Editor Edward Rice, 35, and a full-time staff, busy setting up copy for next month's issue, had reason to feel their optimism justified. With a press run of 38,000 and a steady stream of subscrip-



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S-P

AMERICA'S MOST MODERN TRAINS

tions, the magazine was on course. Its name: *Jubilee*, from the Latin of the Psalm, *Jubilare Deo, omnis terra* (Sing joyfully to God, all the earth).

Jubilee is something new in Roman Catholic publishing in the U.S.—a good upper-middlebrow monthly that cuts a path of its own between the intellectual themes of such small-circulation magazines as *Commonweal* and the *Catholic World* and the folksy but heavy-handed news-plus-doctrine of the average diocesan weekly. In its neat packages of pictures and text, *Jubilee* can equally well explain the dogma of the Assumption, illustrate the life and work of modern Catholic artists like the late Eric Gill, discuss historical figures like the Venerable Bede, or give its readers a handy briefing (by a Catholic psychiatrist) on the dangers of too-severe toilet training for children.

The magazine was planned four years



Gene Pyle

EDITOR RICE

Holiness for upper-middlebrows.

ago by Editor Rice and Roving Editor Robert Lax, 35. Rice and Lax, a convert to Catholicism, had been talking religion since their student days at Columbia—where Rice was the godfather of another Manhattan convert, Thomas (*The Seven Storey Mountain*) Merton. Working with Peter J. McDonnell, a printing salesman and now *Jubilee's* advertising manager, they financed their project by offering one share of stock with each \$5-a-year subscription. When they had a slim \$60,000 to go on, they put out their first issue. Now *Jubilee* has Editor Rice and eight others working full time, with four more part-time assistants. In the February issue, the editors felt fat enough to make their first standard introductory offer (six months for \$2).

To fill their current issue, *Jubilee's* editors characteristically let their cameras run over a singular combination of everyday Catholic problems and the Church's backgrounding in history and the liturgy.



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Included: a mass baptism at Harlem's Church of the Resurrection, the day-to-day life of a Pittsburgh steelworker. The leading article is a suggested plan for a first reading of the Bible, written by a French Dominican nun, Sister Jeanne d'Arc, for Catholics who want to go through their Bibles cover to cover without getting bogged down in the "arid passages" of the Old Testament.*

Editorially, *Jubilee* has a calmness that other religious publications might envy, but the editors' religious premises are nonetheless uncompromising. Said Editor Rice: "[The people] we cover are the heroic, the altruistic, the honest, the holy—instead of the glorified confidence man and the lovable fraud who get so much space these days."

Words & Works

¶ The Southern Baptist Convention, which claims to be the fastest-growing major U.S. denomination, last week released a striking progress report. During 1953, the Southern Baptists built themselves 631 new churches, and increased their church giving by 12.4% for an all-time high of \$278,851,129. Sunday-school enrollment showed a gain of 268,072 (present total: 5,759,128), and 361,835 people were baptized. Present membership: 7,886,016.

¶ Executive Director Clifford Pettitt of New York City's Protestant Council warned council members about the disproportionately small number of Protestant judges in a city whose church membership is close to 30% Protestant. In Brooklyn, for instance, the ratio of Protestant judges is five out of 75, with the other judgeships divided roughly evenly between Roman Catholics and Jews. The court situation, said Pettitt, is "crying for help from Protestantism," but New York's Protestants are still badly handicapped in making demands by the lack of unity among denominations.

¶ Writing in the British weekly *Spectator*, the Rev. Michael Gedge found the concern of Anglican bishops for clerical job security excessive. Said Anglican Gedge: "Obsessed by the national mania for security in all jobs, troubled by the very natural difficulty of maintaining a wife and family on the lowest of professional wages . . . bishops are apt to insist that a house, a stipend of £550, dilapidations paid by the parish, and perhaps a few other extras, are the absolute minimum [for undertaking] charge of a parish. Yet one cannot help feeling that there is something wrong in all this; that young men are not moved by the call to security . . . that, in short, the Gospel should not really be rewritten: 'If any man will come after me, let him assert himself and insist on a house and follow me; for whosoever receiveth not £550 a year cannot be my disciple.'"

* Sister Jeanne d'Arc's formula: begin with the Gospels and the *Psalms*, following with the books of the Old Testament arranged by chronology, e.g., *Ruth* with *Judges*, and ending with *Machabees* and *Wisdom*; close with the New Testament Epistles and *The Apocalypse*.

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ART

TREASURES OF THE ANDES

MANHATTAN'S Museum of Modern Art is also a museum of esoteric art, both sophisticated and primitive. Among its most elaborate shows in the past were a survey of North American Indian artifacts, which visitors found hardly more savage than Picasso, and arts of the South Seas, which were no more baffling to the general public than Dali's dreams or Henry Moore's hole-in-the-head idols. Yet "Ancient Arts of the Andes," currently on view at the museum, is perhaps the weirdest show in its 25-year history.

Museum Director Rene d'Harnoncourt had been planning the exhibition for a decade, gathered some 400 objects from museums and private collectors throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The exhibition covers a great deal of ground, roughly the northwestern third of South America, and a vast extent of time—27 centuries ending with the Spanish conquest in 1534. It includes clay pots and statuettes of extraordinarily grotesque vigor, and others that are outstanding for their subtle realism. A hat and a wall-hanging made entirely of feathers brighten the display. There is a poncho

with a checkerboard pattern, and many cloths so elaborately embroidered that the eye cannot be brought to unravel their designs. Rock crystal, jade, silver, ivory and turquoise jewelry conjure up court scenes of exotic splendor.

A stone throne supported by a carved, crouching man shows the Andean fondness for working the most stubborn materials. It is further demonstrated by photographs of temples near Cuzco, 11,000 feet up. Built during Europe's Dark Ages, the temples were constructed of granite blocks weighing up to 50 tons each. No one knows how the blocks were heaved into place. Even more impressive is the fact that they were matched and fitted so precisely that a knife blade cannot be slipped between them.

Flashiest items in the show are masses of crowns, earplugs, nose pendants, beakers and breastplates, all done in pure gold but varying in color from silvery to deep yellow. Such treasures lured Pizarro and his *conquistadores* to Peru, and thereby led to swift and bloody destruction of native culture.

Before Pizarro, the Andes have no recorded history. One tribe, the Mochicas, may have developed a system of hieroglyphics similar to the Mayan, but like the Mayan it has never been deciphered. Having no records to go by, archeologists are necessarily vague in categorizing Andean art, but laymen may find a certain poetic fascination in the mere names of the main civilizations: Chavin, Cupisnique, Salinar, Cavernas, Quimbaya, Chanapata, Chiripa, Mochica, Tiahuanaco, Chimu, Chibcha, Inca.

One of the most surprising things about Andean art is its variety. At various points it seems to relate more to alien cultures than to itself. Shown on the following pages are an early stone puma that resembles nothing so much as an ancient Chinese bronze, a gold figurine that looks like a Javanese puppet, a double-image vessel that prophesies cubism, and a portrait head worthy of Sir Jacob Epstein.

In fact, some of the pieces in the show seem no different from the most modern items on display elsewhere in the museum—and this is hardly surprising, for many pioneers of 20th century art achieved their "revolution" by deliberately turning back to the jungle, the primitive temple and the cave dwelling.

If any qualities may be called common to Andean art, they are perfectionism and power-worship. The current exhibition abounds in exquisite craftsmanship, and seldom, outside a zoo, have so many round, staring eyes and sharp, bared fangs been shown in one place.

SEATED WARRIOR from Colombia has stylized monkey on back.

SEATED MUSICIAN, holding rat-
tle, is from Amazon jungle region. →



PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY ROBERT CRANDALL





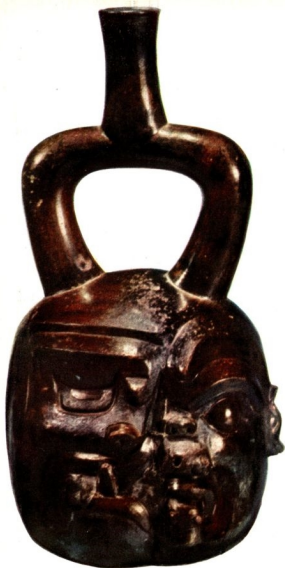
WATER JAR with double spout is painted with grimacing face as trophy of defeated enemy.



COPPER FIGURINE was cut from metal sheet and crudely daubed with cinnabar.



STONE MORTAR represents crouching puma, with pricked-up ears, intent, staring eyes and wide, mirthless grin.



DOUBLE IMAGE, beneath stirrup-shaped spout of Cupisnique vessel, shows merging feline and human faces.



TURBANED HEAD combines ceramic jar with finely modeled portrait. Skill and imagination in portraiture are typical of Mochica tribe, who lived in north of present-day Peru.



FEATHER HAT, decorated with geometric designs and staring eyes, was made by Tiahuanaco Indians, whose culture spread through Central Andes around 1000 A.D.



FLAT FIGURINE WAS MADE
BY ANDEAN CHIBCHA TRIBE



CROWN DECORATED WITH THIN GOLDEN PLUMES
AND ORNATE NECKLACE ADORNED CHIMU CHIEF



JAUNTY BIRD PERCHED ON
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HUMAN FACE DECORATES
THIS CEREMONIAL BEAKER



ORNAMENTAL BREASTPLATE OF BEATEN GOLD
IS EMBOSSED WITH TWO CRAWLING LIZARDS



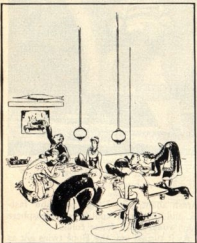
HOLLOW GODDESS COULD BE USED
TO KEEP LIQUOR, PILLS OR INCENSE

Back to Mohair?

T. H. (for Terence Harold) Robsjohn-Gibbings has written wisteringly about antiques (*Good-bye, Mr. Chippendale*) and modern art (*Mona Lisa's Mustache*). In his new book, *Homes of the Brave* (Knopf; \$3.50), he launches an attack on modern home design that may send readers reeling back to the old mohair sofa.

Says British-born, U.S.-naturalized Author Gibbings, himself an outstanding designer of modern furniture: The trouble with most modern designers is that they are less concerned with the customer's comfort than with the esthetic theories of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art. In *Homes of the Brave*, wittily abetted by Cartoonist Mary Petty, he provides a caustic analysis of modern styles:

MODERNISMUS "MODERN" originates in Germany ("[Frank Lloyd] Wright in goose step") and creates a house that is



PETTY ON MODERN DINING

More like Bowery bums than empresses.

"essentially a flat-roofed, glazed box . . . on low stilts." Its steel-and-wire inside "is as far from gemütlich as a deep freeze."

ABORIGINAL "MODERN" brings the jungle into the living room. "In what is called 'advanced design' fabrics must be 'printed' with abstract symbols appropriate only as tattoo markings on the belly of a New Guinea head-hunter."

BACK-TO-NATURE "MODERN" tries to make the outdoors "a mere appendage to gracious living." Tree trunks serve as tables and the house looks like a quarry. "One of the major problems of the builder [used to be] the removal of boulders from the site. Now his difficulty is to find enough boulders." Picture windows are designed for "perpetual daylight; in reality, the owner discovers there is night [which] turns him and his family into ghosts in a cavern of black, shining glass . . . Put up blinds [and the results] resemble an airport closed for the night."

LOW-LIFE "MODERN," imported from the Orient, rests on "a curious fact that Americans connect lowered levels with luxury" (e.g., the sunken living room).

Many Americans now eat a few inches from the floor, "achieving less the look of Roman empresses than that of Bowery bums." The most bitter objector to this sunken state is "the girl whose chief distinction was the practice of sitting on the floor willy-nilly. Now with everyone doing it, all that's left for her is to lie spread-eagle under the matting or to sit on top of the room divider."

MACHINE-FOR-LIVING "MODERN" (so named because France's famed Architect Le Corbusier once said: "The house is a machine for living") tries to be functional, but only succeeds in destroying privacy.

"The 'living area' becomes an echoing cavern reverberating with every sound from children's yelling to the vacuum cleaner's whine. The open serving hatch [becomes] a television screen, showing a disheveled would-be functionalist trying to cope with a multiplicity of electric contrivances that report their broccoli and onions way beyond their allotted zone." The dining room "where families and friends got to know each other is now . . . a counter behind which parents and soda jerks are indistinguishable."

DOME-SWEET-DOME "MODERN" creates transparent bubbles which may be fine for mountain climbers and deep-sea divers but are alarming to "introverted people who [like] dark domestic lairs with thick walls . . ."

What is the solution? Suggests Author Gibbings: Let the householder demand a home that expresses his own tastes. What is needed is "the remembrance of a living room filled with warmth and comfort, a bedroom that was enfolding and secure, the touch of a baluster, the morning light in the window . . ."

The Best Phonies

At the entrance to a Paris exhibition stood a blue-uniformed policeman. "*Entrez, Messieurs—Mesdames*," he called, "everything you see around you is false." The show, organized by the Sûreté Générale to increase vigilance against artistic forgeries, contained fake stamps, coins, "neolithic" pottery, manuscripts and old masters, many of them so well done that they had fooled even the experts. Among the best forgeries: a Goya *Crocker Seller* on old canvas, with small, fanlike cracks to simulate age, a clever Pissarro landscape with false documentation of past owners, along with dazzling phonies labeled Da Vinci, Rubens, Corot. There was even a fake fake—a forged Titian which later turned out to hide, under layers of paint, another Titian adjudged genuine.

Most fantastic item: a collection of letters (among the correspondents: Plato, Socrates, Cleopatra, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne) for which an incredibly gullible French scientist had paid 150,000 gold francs (\$30,000) in the 1860s to a forger named Vrain-Lucas. One of the letters, written in French on old parchment, was from Lazarus to Jesus in thanks for having been raised from the dead. Barely discernible were the words: "See you in Rome, dear Lord."

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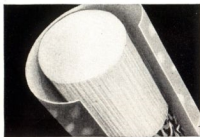
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 than cigarettes without filters!

MEDICINE

Cigarettes & Cancer (Cont.)

A committee of Britain's top cancer specialists has taken a long, hard look at the connection between smoking and lung cancer. Health Minister Iain MacLeod told Parliament last week, and has reached these conclusions:

¶ The relationship is "established," and there is "a strong presumption" that it is a matter of cause and effect.

¶ It is not a simple relationship, because no factor that causes cancer of the lung has yet been found in tobacco tar, and some of the increase in lung cancer is probably due to other things, such as atmospheric pollution.

¶ The death rate would not drop dramatically if smoking ceased, because the disease seems to take many years to develop, but "it is desirable that young people should be warned of the risk apparently attendant on excessive smoking."

Britain's top cigarette manufacturers promptly snapped back: "There is no proof." But they did something constructive to help scientists find the proof: they offered \$700,000 over seven years to the Medical Research Council for impartial studies.

Mental Health

Ten state governors were among the 300 officials, psychiatrists and welfare workers who sat down in Detroit last week for a two-day conference on the growing problem of mental illness. When it was over, Psychiatrist Karl Menninger summed up: "Nothing new has come out of this conference. But the significant thing is that the governors are now telling the psychiatrists what the psychiatrists have been telling them for 20 years. If they can now go home and convince their legislatures, the people will respond."

Main item in a broad program for which the agreeing governors and psychiatrists will need legislative support: supplying qualified personnel (doctors, nurses and trained attendants) in such numbers that vigorous and more effective treatment can begin as soon as a patient is admitted to a hospital, or (preferably) in time to prevent the need for admission. Another item was stepped-up research, but Tennessee's Governor Frank G. Clement contended with good reason that present knowledge is not being put to use. As he phrased it: "If we knew as much about the cure of cancer as we do about that of mental illness, there would be a medical revolution overnight."

Box-Reared Babies

A pair of bright-eyed twins named Roy and Ray Hope celebrated their sixth birthday in Bloomington, Ind. this week in the noisy, rambunctious fashion of six-year-olds everywhere. Their father, Henry Hope, head of Indiana University's fine arts department, thought they might be "physically precocious," to which Mrs. Hope retorted: "That sounds like a father

talking." Roy and Ray seemed disarmingly normal, and that was news. For they had spent the first 18 months of their lives in a "Skinner baby box."

Devised by Harvard Psychologist Burrhus F. Skinner,* the box is a big incubator with the temperature kept at 88°, humidity at 50%. In it, the Hope twins were nothing but diapers. The idea was that without confining clothes they could



Robert Lovell—The Indianapolis News
ROY & RAY HOPE
 A boon to mothers.

thrash about, play better and grow faster, and that in a controlled atmosphere they would catch fewer colds.

As it turned out, the Hope twins got as many colds as the rest of the family, because they were hauled out of the box many times a day and exposed to adult-polluted air. No psychologist can say whether the box helped or harmed them because none has been asked—to their parents, it seems obvious that they're doing fine. Mrs. Hope's verdict: the box is a boon to mothers because it cuts down on laundry and bathing.

A Reno for Abortions?

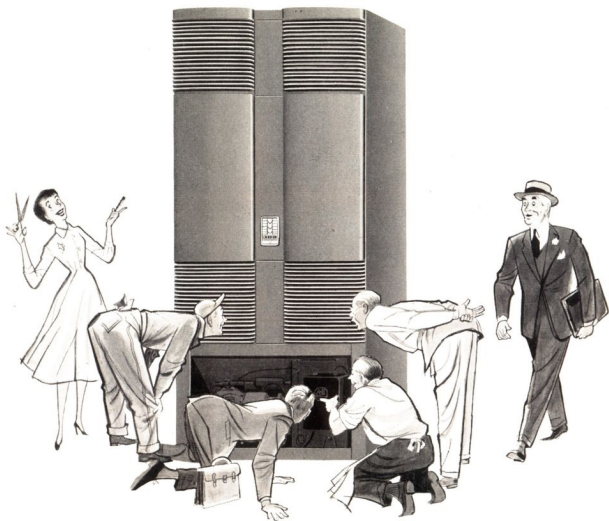
Geneva, which cradled Calvinism and the League of Nations and between times innocently got its name mixed up with gin, has lately gained fame in another capacity: the abortion capital of western Europe. In the little canton (pop. 200,000) which embraces the lake city, 1953 saw no less than 3,277 legal abortions, of which 1,761 were performed on nonresidents. In Geneva last year the number of legal abortions exceeded the number of live births.

On paper, Swiss federal law looks straightforward and strict enough. It sanctions abortion only if birth of the

* Whose *Walden Two* is a depressingly serious prescription for communal regimentation, as though the author had read Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and missed the point.

LOOK UNDER THE HOOD

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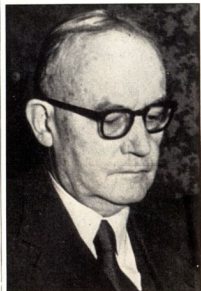
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child would constitute "a danger menacing the life of the expectant mother or seriously menacing her health with a grave and permanent affliction." The gimmick is that in each of Switzerland's 22 cantons the law is interpreted according to the conscience of the majority.

Farmer's Daughter. In heavily Roman Catholic cantons, church doctrine is followed. In some, the permissive aspect of the law is ignored completely; in others, it is extremely difficult to get two doctors to sign the necessary authorization. In Geneva (47% Protestant, 42% Catholic), the 17 doctors authorized by the government to grant permission for abortions have interpreted the law generously.

Most eloquent of them is Psychiatrist Henri Flournoy, who cites a typical case history: Mlle. X was a schoolgirl, not yet 16, the daughter of a farmer. She had been seduced at a fair in a neighboring



Bob L. Krooa

PSYCHIATRIST FLOURNOY
The gimmick: conscience.

village, did not even know the man's name. Her parents wanted a legal abortion. "This young girl, physically healthy, ran no danger either from the bodily point of view or from the mental," says Dr. Flournoy. "But if I had refused authorization, I would have inflicted incalculable damage on her from a psychological point of view."

As Flournoy sees it, there were three alternatives: 1) the girl could have kept the illegitimate child, which would have seriously handicapped her chances of "a happy and normal marriage," 2) she could have given the child to the public authorities, which would have caused her "terrible guilt feelings," or 3) and most likely, there would have been a secret and septic delivery in a hayloft, presided over by her mother and grandmother. Then what would have become of the baby? The question did not arise because Dr. Flournoy and a colleague authorized a legal abortion, which was performed in a

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Knotty Business. No Genevan has smarted under the city's reputation as the abortion capital more than Antoine Pugin, head of the cantonal health department and a Catholic. Pugin laid down some stiff rules: hereafter, doctors authorized to approve abortions shall serve only three-year (instead of indefinite) terms. In this way, he dropped Dr. Flournoy. Also, doctors shall make quarterly reports, setting forth their reasons for granting permission in each case. Finally, Pugin decreed, all candidates for abortion must be observed for an indefinite period, at the canton's mental hospital and psychiatric clinic.

Liberals, right-wing Democrats, Socialists and Communists in the cantonal council cried that Pugin was exceeding his authority and ordering doctors to violate professional secrecy. Last week the cantonal council decided that the whole problem was too knotty for quick solution and postponed final action on Pugin's restrictive rules. Meanwhile, the abortion business in Geneva slumped, but boomed in the nearby canton of Vaud, which includes Lausanne. And a Vaud official said plaintively: "We don't want to become a sort of Reno for abortions."

Qualified Welcome

The inflow of doctors who have been poorly trained in foreign countries is threatening to undermine the standards of U.S. medical care, Columbia University's Dean of Medicine warned last week. Unless something is done about it, Dr. Willard C. Rappleye told a Chicago conference on medical education, the U.S. will lose the benefits of a 40-year effort to raise its standards.

Dr. Rappleye was not opposing the admission of all doctors trained abroad,* nor was he assailing their professional standards or ideals. But, he said, the simple fact is that many have had poor training in the basic sciences, and many more have not had enough experience in bedside care. When they reach the U.S., there is no nationwide program for checking on their qualifications or for plugging gaps in their education. An internship in a U.S. hospital is no guarantee of the additional training they need, said Dr. Rappleye, because too many internships are in small or municipal hospitals that are strapped for funds and understaffed. So they use these doctors as cheap labor and give them no training.

The A.M.A.'s Dr. Edward L. Turner had a suggestion: let the National Board of Medical Examiners act for the 48 states in passing on the qualifications of foreign-trained doctors. With a single nationwide standard, he said, it would be easier to license those who are already qualified, and to find out what additional training the others need.

* The great majority are aliens and displaced persons, though some are U.S. citizens who failed to get admittance to U.S. medical schools and sought training overseas.

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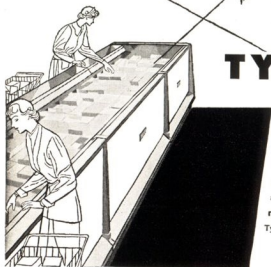
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THE PRESS

Reader Beware

How should a newspaper handle an irresponsible charge made by a public figure? Most newspapers, clinging to the old-fashioned fetish of "objectivity," print the charge as straight news, leave it to the reader to interpret. Even when the paper follows up its story with a denial from the person maligned, the denial seldom catches up with the charge. For this reason, more and more editors feel that the old rules for handling such stories are not good enough (Time, May 4).

Last week, when Indiana's Republican Senator William E. Jenner charged that Fair Dealers "shamefully" sent American troops to Korea where "they were supposed to be defeated" by the Communists (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS), the pro-Eisenhower New York *World-Telegram and Sun* tried a different way of handling the story. The *Telly* thought Jenner's charge was Page One news, but in a rare editorial note preceding the news story, it also warned its readers to beware: "[We print] the following dispatch because it is a statement by a United States Senator. It should be pointed out, however, that Sen. William E. Jenner offered no facts to substantiate his irresponsible charge."

The Associated Press also thought it time to sound a "note of warning on political reporting." Said A.P. in its weekly official Log: "Politics are rough and will get rougher before November—so we take this opportunity to warn against misuse of verbs and adjectives. Remember: There never was a verb better than 'said' . . . We've had phrases like 'stinging attack,' 'stinging rebuke' and the verb 'noted,' which connotes truth. The prize of them all (not A.P.) was this lead: 'Canton, Ohio—Senator McCarthy disclosed today the Democratic Party was the "party of treason."'"¹⁸ Which re-emphasizes: There never was a verb better than 'said.'

Return of the Native

In his Washington political column syndicated to 145 U.S. dailies, last week Columnist Marquis Childs, 50, struck a gloomy note. "Neither party," wrote Fair Dealer Childs, "has come to any [overall policy] agreement within its own ranks . . . If we are to save ourselves, we must . . . think anew and act anew." The sentiment was not new, but for Childs it had a special meaning. This week he quit as a political pundit for United Features, went back to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, where he had been a staffer for 18 years before leaving to start his column in 1944. United Features will continue to syndicate his P-D stories three days a week, but Childs will be paid by the P-D, not the syndicate. Childs had a candid

* In the New York Times. The Times received a United Press story which said "McCarthy claimed," and a copyreader changed it to "declared." But to the Times's deep "chagrin," it was misread in the composing room, set as "dis-closed," and ran thus in subsequent editions.

explanation for his return to the *P-D*. Says he: "There's a terrible danger of becoming a stuck whistle as a columnist."

Mark Childs was not alone in the feeling. More and more political columnists have found that the pressure of solving the world's problems four, five and six days a week takes a heavy toll. "The journalistic profession," said one Washington newsman, commenting on Childs's shift, "has made the job of the columnists impossible. He has to turn out something with meaning five days a week. He can't digest events. He's a victim of inconsistency. He can really become a kind of high-class gossip monger if he's not careful."

For the *P-D*, Childs will work out of Washington, concentrating on interpretive reporting of foreign affairs (the left



John Zimmernan
COLUMNIST CHILDS
No stuck whistle, he.

this week for the Berlin conference and a tour of Europe). While Childs decided to go back to his old paper at "a slight financial loss," he thinks this will be more than made up by the freedom of his new job. Says Childs: "I feel I will have more latitude as a reporter. I think the column's been doing very well, but there was the danger of becoming sort of a croaker. I wanted to avoid that by going back to reporting as the basis of my writing."

The Australian Boomerang

Britain's sensational newspapers, which often display a lamentable ignorance in their coverage of the U.S. (*TIME*, Feb. 2, 1953), last week went one better. They showed the same sort of ignorance of the customs and temperament of the people of the Commonwealth in their coverage of Queen Elizabeth's good-will tour of Australia and New Zealand. In reporting on the warm, enthusiastic reception Australians gave the Queen and her party, some of the papers went overboard. After the Australian minister in charge of the



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My companion and I stowed a bottle of Old Smuggler in the car before a recent motor trip out of the country, writes R. L. Rachin of Lincoln, Nebraska. We forgot all about it when we crossed the Border, and you can imagine our embarrassment when the customs inspector found it. For a few minutes we felt like the Scottish smugglers you read about on the back label of the Old Smuggler bottle. After we had made a declaration, we were on our way . . . and we didn't

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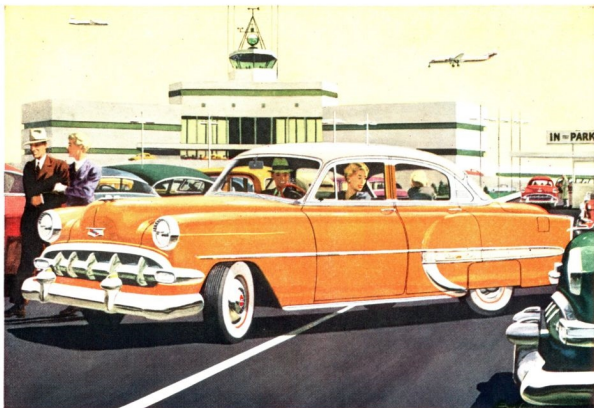
royal tour cautioned the crowds not to throw small flags into the royal car and to show "Australian sportsmanship and fair play," some London papers treated the warning with scare headlines. GO EASY! YOU MAY HARM THE QUEEN, CROWDS TOLD, screamed the London *Daily Mirror*, biggest daily in the world (circ. 4,432,700). PLEASE AUSTRALIA, YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THE QUEEN, headlined *News of the World*, biggest weekly newspaper in the world (8,230,158). The alarmist stories in London newspapers came flying back to Australia with the force of a well-thrown boomerang.

Furphies & Training. As a result, in New Zealand, London newsmen traveling with the Queen were greeted by crowds yelling: "Go home, you pommy [a newcomer from England] liars." Last week in Australia, under the headline CUT IT OUT CHUMS!, the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* (circ. 310,000) jeered at Fleet Streeters for reporting that the Queen's safety was in danger because of the crowds and the rigors of her tour. Said the *Telegraph*: "England can disregard these furphies [Australian slang for wild rumors]. The only danger seems to be that the hustling correspondents have had to do may cause them over-fatigue due to faulty training. But the Queen, who has been trained for the job, obviously doesn't feel the same strain as apparently besets English journalists puffing in her wake."

The London *Economist* lent its weight to the Australians' complaint in an article titled "Aboriginals in Fleet Street." "The Queen's otherwise triumphal passage [is being] marred by something for which neither royalty nor antipodean affection can be blamed. The fault [lies] with certain London daily newspapers . . . Several correspondents covering the tour have expressed the hope that they could return at leisure and really learn something. It might pay their employers to help them to do so."

Grass Skirts & Trees. When the Queen was in New Zealand, many a British newsmen reported on the country with the open-mouthed naiveté of a well-heeled dowager touring the slums. One reporter smugly confessed that she had always thought the Maoris, the civilized descendants of New Zealand's aboriginal tribes, lived in trees. Even the sober London *Daily Telegraph* said that the Maoris' dances "were rather like a fancy dress ball in a Turkish bath." Most London papers gleefully ridiculed the Maoris for dressing up in the costumes of their ancestors.

The Maoris swiftly reacted. "Let me assure those chosen geniuses of the world's greatest newspapers," said a Maori district council chairman, "that if we Maoris have to be the butts of a cockney's cackle between pints of mild or half-and-half, we shall bear up . . . We are not a backward, indolent people content to sit in the sun and sing. On equal terms with the European we have had a Maori Cabinet minister, Maori scientists of world standing, doctors, dentists, business executives—even Maori pressmen, although fortunately we do not often descend so far."



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SCIENCE

Jet Assist

Ships steaming across the North Atlantic from west to east like to keep in the Gulf Stream, which increases their speed by a knot or so at no cost. Pan American's Stratocruisers, flying from Tokyo to Honolulu, are taking the same advantage of the "jet stream," which is the Gulf Stream of the upper air. Last week one of Pan Am's clippers made the Tokyo-Honolulu run in a record 9 hr. 18 min. Its average, point-to-point speed was 422 m.p.h., and 123 m.p.h. was a gift of the friendly jet stream.

The North Pacific jet stream was discovered during World War II. It is formed

knowledge accumulates, more flying time is saved. Now each airplane hitched to the jet stream "finds" 2,200 gallons of free gas in the sky.

The jet stream is no good in summer; it flows too far to the north. East of Honolulu, it is present but not dependable, and on east-west flights it is a hindrance rather than a help. When headed west, Pan Am still schedules the Wake Island stop.

425 Knots. Pan Am's observations are carefully studied by the Air Force. Though usually strongest over the North Pacific, the great stream blows around the earth, changing drastically the flying distance from point to point. Knowledge of its



Times Map by J. Donovan

when a cold air mass from the Arctic or Siberia meets warm air from the south, and it often moves faster than 250 m.p.h. To Pan Am, it looked like a pot of gold. Pan Am's regular route from Tokyo to Honolulu required a fuel stop at Wake Island. The dog-legged course was 4,320 miles long and took more than 17 hours. With a boost from the jet stream, Pan Am reasoned, the hop might be made non-stop, saving 450 miles and covering part of the distance free on the river of wind.

Shaken Rope. The jet stream is not like a surface river, confined between solid banks. It whips around like a shaken rope, and to predict its position, speed and direction takes both knowledge and skill. Pan Am gathered all available data and added observations of its own. Last year, its meteorologists felt they knew enough to take the plunge. The Stratocruisers were regularly scheduled to fly nonstop from Tokyo. The first flight made Honolulu in 11 1/2 hrs. instead of 17.

Since then, Pan Am has developed an elaborate technique of air hitchhiking. Before each flight from Tokyo, meteorologists figure out where the jet stream is going to be and how much help can be expected from it. The ship is loaded accordingly (more help, more payload), and the captain is told what course to fly. Generally he climbs into the stream at 17,000 ft. half an hour out of Tokyo. As

habits would make all the difference in successful bombing expeditions. Since the stream is strongest at 35-40,000 ft., only high-flying military airplanes could make full use of it at present. For them and for future jet liners, its possibilities are striking. Two weeks ago, the stream was clocked at 425 knots (489 m.p.h.) over Spokane. If a B-47 had climbed into it, it might have flown to New York in 2 1/2 hrs.

Philosophers' Cell

For more than a century, electrical engineers have sought a kind of philosophers' stone: a cell that will turn chemical fuel directly into electricity. They have had little success, but the present means of generating electricity by first burning fuel in a heat engine is so inefficient (seldom better than 30%) that they have kept on trying. A fuel cell, theoretically, could be almost 100% efficient.

In Britain's B.E.A.M.A. (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association) *Journal*, Engineer F. T. Bacon of Cambridge describes the most hopeful approach so far to a practical fuel cell. Bacon uses two diaphragms of porous nickel set close together with an electrolyte (a solution of potassium hydroxide) between them. Hydrogen gas at the pressure of 800 lbs. per sq. in. seeps through one diaphragm, oxygen through the other. They combine in the electrolyte,



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and the energy of their "burning" appears as electricity, not as heat.

A single cell produces less than one volt, but since its active parts need be only one-half inch thick, many cells can be stacked up in series to give higher voltage. The efficiency can be as high as 77%. Bacon believes that his fuel cell can also be used as a kind of storage battery; it can burn hydrogen and oxygen made by decomposing water with surplus electricity when demand is low. Later on, he hopes, it can burn air and impure hydrogen made with coal.

The Missile-Mile Affair

A lonely stretch of highway between London and Portsmouth has become known to the mystery-loving British as Missile Mile. In 1950 Radio Announcer Richard Dimpleby complained to the Surrey police that the windshield of his car had been shattered on that bit of road. The police refused to get excited until car after car suffered the same damage on the same stretch of highway. After investigation, they announced that the windshields had been smashed by stones thrown up by speeding cars.

The local council ordered the road swept daily, but the damage did not stop, and theories multiplied. The police went hunting, sometimes with dogs, for snipers with stones or rifles. They caught none, and found no projectiles that might have done the damage. Besides, the nature of the damage, a near-opaque network of tiny cracks, did not suggest any solid missile. Said one victim: "It was just like a shutter came down over my eyes."

As the score of smashed windshields mounted, drivers began to avoid the road. Scotland Yard, giving the mystery its best sleuthing treatment, arrived at no solution. The National Road Research Laboratory made test runs to see if the road had a vibration period that smashed windshields. It did not prove its case. The Air Ministry denied that its jet planes could have smashed the windshields with supersonic bangs. Some victims blamed a new kind of glass used in British automobiles, but the same glass does not shatter mysteriously in other parts of Britain.

London's Sunday *Graphic* discovered that the British government has a secret laboratory only 700 yards from Missile Mile. The lab is hidden behind a country house and surrounded by electronic keep-out warnings. Its job, said the *Graphic*, is to convert electrical energy into "intensely concentrated pressure waves," and the waves are smashing the windshields. The government admitted the laboratory, but denied everything else. It may be fibbing patriotically, of course, but if the powerful waves exist, they must be odd ones, breaking only windshields, never house windows or the side windows of cars.

A final theory came from a lover of British tradition: that Britain's notorious ghosts, modernized, are now breaking windshields instead of merely rattling chains. If so, they are still unexorcised. Last week the 87th windshield was smashed on Missile Mile.

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TIME, FEBRUARY 22, 1954



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THE THEATER

New Plays in Manhattan

The Immoralist (adapted by Ruth & Augustus Goetz from André Gide's novel) is perhaps the most outspoken treatment of homosexuality that Broadway has seen. Very likely it is also the most serious and dignified. Though treating nothing prissily with kid gloves, Playwrights Goetz treat everything clinically with rubber ones. Unlike Gide's spiritually autobiographical novel, the play is less the study of a man than the story of a marriage.

As Michel, a young French archeologist, is about to leave for North Africa, a young girl with whom he has grown up confesses her love. Fond of her and desperately hoping, he marries Marceline; but North Africa, where homosexuality is rife, quickly complicates rather than resolves their problem. Michel succumbs, while the anguished, wholly disillusioned and half-deserted Marceline takes to drink. Finding she is pregnant, she leaves Michel and goes back to France. He follows her there, and partly because of their coming child, partly because they are both so lost, they decide to remain together, clutching wildly at the straw of a "middle way."

The Immoralist is an impressively honest study, at once understanding and detached. It chronicles the numbed suffering of a life-defrauded woman; the guilty sinning of a basically moral man. But both the negatively rather than affirmatively tragic nature of the tale and the forthright yet emotionless nature of the telling are somewhat at odds with the genius of the theater. There is a little the air of a case history, yet without quite enough

documentation, let alone drama. The play is accurate and revealing, but only in the way a blueprint is. Gide's novel, though not very creative, is much less explicit and more complex; in the play every character—corrupt Biskran houseboy, self-accepting homosexual shepherd—articulates a philosophy, is "placed" in the moral landscape. Everything is formulated rather than expressed.

The play remains, however, an effective formulation. As Michel, Cinemactor Louis Jourdan is excellent throughout; as Marceline, Geraldine (*Midsummer*) Page is uneven but has excellent moments. Compared to the current *Tea and Sympathy* (TIME, Oct. 12), *The Immoralist* is nowhere as good theater, but neither is it a mere matinee play.

The Confidential Clerk (by T. S. Eliot) finds the author of *The Cocktail Party* once again using the drawing room as a vestibule to the secret places of the heart. It shows him once again convinced, as a basis for seriousness, of the importance of being frivolous. It proves him once again—in his ability to make people speculate, argue, disagree—a master showman. But it is not, in the end, a successful play.

The Confidential Clerk wears a full-length farcical overcoat; on the outside, all is mistaken identity and mixed-up parentage. It opens with Sir Claude Mulhame, a financier who yearns to be a potter, taking on as private secretary his illegitimate son, Colby Simpkins—a young man who yearns to be an organist. If Sir Claude's wife, Lady Elizabeth, should take a liking to Colby, Sir Claude means to

adopt him. Already part of the household are Lucasta Angel, his illegitimate daughter, and B. (for Barnabas) Kaghan, a foundling whom Lucasta plans to marry. Lady Elizabeth too, in her youth, had an illegitimate son whom she lost all trace of; and being a woman with a flatter-brained, high-handed contempt for facts, she decides that Colby is her son, not Sir Claude's.

Eventually, with the help of Colby's aunt, Mrs. Guzzard, things are cleared up. Sir Claude, it turns out, is not Colby's father, while Mrs. Guzzard is his mother instead of his aunt. And though Colby is not Lady Elizabeth's son, B. Kaghan is.

In its chronicle of three characters in search of a parent, its use of knowledgeable servants and titled sinners, its display of highborn eccentricity, its going in for shameless interruptions at climactic moments, *The Confidential Clerk* is the glaringly legitimate offspring of Gilbert & Sullivan and Oscar Wilde's *Importance of Being Earnest*. Its tone, moreover, is often as artificial as its plot is absurd. But plainly, Eliot's bantering is only skin-deep; plainly his "Who am I?" is no mere parlor game, but a cry from the heart; and his reshufflings of parentage involve revelations about life. Beneath the surface lurk some very large questions about this world and the next, about people's true identities, true vocations, true way of happiness, about human fathers and God the Father. Few people can be first-rate artists, Eliot seems to be saying, as he said in *The Cocktail Party* that few can be saints. And the characters emerge with changed selves no less than changed status.

Yet the play—however seriously meant or in places skillfully contrived—comes off largely a parlor game. The characters

JAPANESE IMPORT: THE DANCE-DRAMA



KABUKI THEATER IN TOKYO

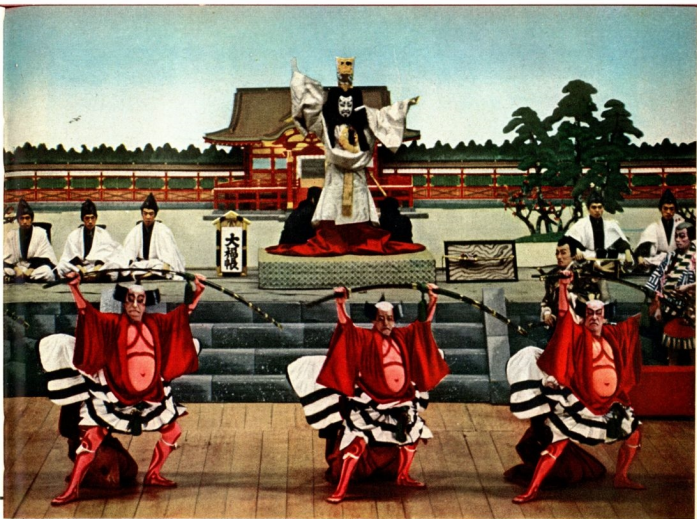
TO the stage world, Japan's Kabuki theater is a respected example of traditional dance-drama. Its beginnings go back more than 350 years to an Izumo priestess, O-Kuni, who is said to have developed the Kabuki theater from ceremonial shrine dances. At first, most of O-Kuni's female players were young courtesans, and as time went on, their costumes, gyrations and behavior developed an air of such gay abandon that "many people were led astray," say Japanese authorities. In 1629, women were forbidden to take part in the Kabuki theaters, and male actors have played all the female roles ever since.

One dance-drama of the early Kabuki called *Shibaraku* (Wait a moment), first seen in Tokyo in 1697, is still performed (see pictures opposite). Its hero, like many others in rough & tumble Kabuki tales, is a typical Oriental Superman who can lop off the heads of many opponents at a blow, lift houses with one finger, crush temple gates with his bare hands. The plot: a villainous lord, who has usurped the rule of the country,

orders the decapitation of some people accused of losing a precious sword. Suddenly the brave hero appears, shouting "Shibaraku!" He then exposes the true culprit, the villain's henchman, thus saves the innocents' lives.

This week a troupe of dancers in the Kabuki style, under the leadership of Tokuhō Azuma, the daughter of a famed Kabuki star, brings a sampling of these traditions to the U.S. for the first time. Unlike the classic companies of Japan, the Azuma group will feature female as well as male dancers. But the color of the traditional Kabuki remains: stylized postures, garish costumes and makeup.

The Kabuki company plans to entertain New York for four weeks, move on to Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, then to Europe. Sticklers for authenticity, the dancers brought their own cypress stage with them. This week, as is the custom when a brand-new stage is used, an official of the company consecrated it and invoked traditional Kabuki blessings—before any union stage-hand was allowed to lay a hand on it.



Jun Miki

"SHIBARAKU," favorite of Japanese stage since 1697, features villainous lord (in white robe) and his fiercely painted executioners.



KABUKI CAST includes villain's priest (in green kimono) and red-robed spy. In background: Hachiman Shrine, 20 miles from Tokyo.



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get to know themselves better than the audience knows the characters; the play means too much to mean—as a felt experience—much of anything at all. The meaning is not rooted in the farce, only squeezed out of it. In *The Cocktail Party*, the very symbol of a cocktail party, the central role of the psychiatrist, the prevailing Noel Coward morality and manners, expressed something immensely relevant to modern life: audiences might fiercely quarrel with Eliot's cure, but they could not deny the disease. But *The Confidential Clerk* pierces to the spirit without cutting through any flesh. There



Fred Fehl

GREENWOOD, CLAIRE & RAINS
In a vestibule to secret places.

are moments of illumination, but in general the story, even where symbolic, remains absurd.

Nor does *The Confidential Clerk* come off too well at the drawing-room level. Written in verse that has all the ease, and even the sound, of prose, the play is admirably articulate, sometimes elegant and sharp. But the play's movement is often slow and cumbersome, and its wit is much of the time labored and thin. The play picks up in interest as it proceeds, but is one of those rare works that have plot but no story; much is unraveled but very little unfolds. Nor is the production everywhere first-rate. Ina Claire, returning after seven years to Broadway, plays Lady Elizabeth brilliantly; and as Lucasta, English Actress Joan Greenwood is mannered but fascinating. But Claude Rains's Sir Claude is too monotonous, and Douglas Watson's Colby too priggish. However accomplished and distinctive in places, *The Confidential Clerk* suggests a clever prestidigitator rather than the greatest poet alive.

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...a wee bit
mellower

...a wee bit
tastier!



Peter

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EDUCATION

Teacher's Pay

After five years as a New Jersey school teacher, Edward M. Hough, 28, took one more look at his five-day job—at \$74 a week—and decided that he was through. He liked his job teaching fifth grade at Trenton's McClelland School, and, with a master's degree in education behind him, he had long planned to make teaching his career. But he also had to support his wife and three-year-old twins, and to make ends meet, he was on a treadmill of odd jobs outside of school hours: bill collecting, refereeing occasional basketball and football games, pumping gasoline at a neighborhood filling station. With all the extra work, he was still not making enough

representing two-thirds of the country's teachers, is noisy, well knit—and dominated by Communists. This week Diet members from Premier Shigeru Yoshida's government party produced two bills designed to curb the union's new Communist-line politicking. Unfortunately, the bills seemed to approach the old thought-control methods.

Twisted Idealism. The Communist-lining in the Teachers Union was plain to see. Japanese teachers are overworked (average work week: 60 hours) and underpaid (average salary: about \$50 a month). A small group of Reds and fellow travelers has played on their grievances and twisted their idealism to work up a propaganda war against the U.S. and



EX-TEACHERS ALMOND & HOUGH WITH EX-PUPILS
Graduated to the gasoline pump.

Not Felt—New York Herald Tribune

—not nearly as much as he could get as a truck driver (a possible \$120 a week) or as full-time filling-station man.

Last week Hough was settled in a new and better-paying job, as lessee of a filling station on his own. His starting income there was \$100 a week, and the prospects looked good for making more. With him, as the station's manager, was another ex-teacher, Walter E. Almond, 30. Almond, also an M.A. and formerly a handicrafts instructor at Trenton's Junior High School No. 3, had had to supplement his \$74 a week by working as a part-time painter, auto mechanic and roofer. Like Hough, he regretted leaving his profession. His starting salary at Hough's filling station: \$85.

The Redheaded Crane

Japanese school teachers were liberated by the U.S. expansion from a militarist thought-control system, only to be gulled by the exponents of a worse tyranny. The 500,000-strong Japanese Teachers Union,

"capitalist war plans," and for "peace" and "neutrality." Japan's unruly student population, in turn, has proved to be fertile soil for the smooth-sounding "peace" campaigns of the teachers.

Kyoto last week offered a case in point. There parents of children attending high school complained to the board of education that teachers were reading the Communist party newspaper *Akahata* (Red Flag) in their classrooms and forcing students to sing the *Internationale*. Children were urged to see a current crop of anti-U.S. movies, notably *Hiroshima*, a lurid hate movie about the atom bombing, which the Teachers Union itself produced and sponsored.

To get at such pro-Communist activities, the government's two new bills offered drastic alternatives. One of them would rule out almost all political activity by teachers, public and private. The other proposes to put all teachers into the formal status of government civil servants.

Police Control? The bills worried a great many anti-Communist Japanese, including the editors of *Asahi* and *Mainichi*, the country's leading newspapers. The bulk of the Teachers Union membership, it was agreed, is not Communist; newspapers aptly call the union *tancho-zuru*, after a native crane with a white body and a small, red head. But action taken against the whole group would strengthen the Communists' hand. Also, warned *Mainichi*: "Twisted interpretation of the laws could place the nation's education system under police control."

While editorialists debated and the Teachers Union held loud, anti-government rallies in protest, ordinary citizens were puzzled, but generally more disturbed by the pro-Communist teachers than by the prospect of a revived thought control. Said a Tokyo housewife after her two children had brought anti-government pamphlets home from school: "I have my misgivings about the government's bills, but if the teachers are sending such leaflets to our homes through our children, I hope the laws will be passed immediately."

Report Card

¶ The University of California, already the most sprawling citadel of education in the U.S. (38,000 full-time students on five campuses), this week added a sixth separate unit, the University of California at Riverside, a liberal arts college. Equipped with a spanking new \$6,000,000 campus, U.C.R.'s Provost Gordon S. Watkins, formerly head of U.C.L.A.'s 3,000-student liberal arts college, hopes to keep the addition small in size, but strong in the humanities. Opening enrollment: 200. Anticipated limit: 1,500.

¶ From Boston came two hopeful plans to discover potential juvenile delinquents before they start smashing windows or smoking reefer. One system, devised by Harvard Law School Criminologist Sheldon Glueck and his wife Eleanor, depends on a detailed survey of a pupil's family surroundings, whereupon investigators can rate the child according to a scale of the Gluecks' devising. The other method, invented by Boston University's William C. Kvaraceus, includes both a check list for rating delinquency conditions and a handy set of multiple choice questions for pupils to be surveyed. (Sample: The secret of success is 1) luck, 2) hard work, 3) ability, 4) money.)

¶ President Chester C. Maxey of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash. was cheered by the results of an unusual test for academic efficiency: a full-scale management audit of his college by the American Institute of Management. For five months, A.I.M.'s experts worked on their "public service" inspection. Their tests concluded, they found that Whitman's strong points (e.g., good academic courses, an attentive student body) more than compensated for its weaknesses (e.g., a cumbersome administrative setup, spotty alumni financial support). A.I.M.'s President Jackson Martindell gave Whitman what amounted to a B-plus—8,100 out of a possible 10,000 points.



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A Good Ho-Yo-To-Ho

With Kirsten Flagstad, Helen Traubel and Lauritz Melchior departed from the Met, Wagnerian opera has gone into one of its periodic U.S. declines. From eight productions (including the four-evening Ring cycle) in 1940-41, the Met's offerings of Wagner now run to only about three productions a season. Meanwhile, Wagner fans keep their ears peeled for heroic-voiced artists to build up the schedule again.

Latest hopeful is Philadelphia-born Margaret Harshaw, 41, who is gradually shouldering a greater load of heavy Wagnerian leads. Big (5 ft. 8 in.) and strong enough to brandish a spear handily and with enough stamina to last out a four-hour opera, Soprano Harshaw seems a natural Wagnerian. She arrived at the Met in 1942 as a contralto, gradually developed her high notes until she became a full-fledged soprano. A fortnight ago, she began belting out impressive "ho-yo-to-hos" in one of Wagner's grandest roles—the helmeted goddess Brünnhilde in *Die Walküre*—with such success that some critics were comparing her with Flagstad herself.

"What was wonderful," said Olin Downes of the New York Times, "was the tenderness, the depth and subtlety of her scene with Wotan and the sweeping drama of the ensuing passage with Siegmund." Wrote the *World-Telegram & Sun's* Robert Bazar: "The lady did herself—as well as Wagner—proud . . . [And] she sprang about with something approaching the graceful."

But mid-season 1954 shows few signs of a real Wagner boom, either in the U.S. or abroad. The favorite operas, *Lohengrin*, *Tannhäuser* and *Tristan* are lucky to get three or four performances a month at La Scala, Paris and London. The 13-hour Ring cycle (*Rheingold*, *Walküre*, *Siegfried*, *Götterdämmerung*) is all but impossible to mount in small theaters, gets its chief performances nowadays at the Wagner shrine in Bayreuth. Like many German opera houses, the Vienna Staatsoper was bombed out, will not attempt the Ring



Bender
WAGNERIAN HARSHAW AS BRÜNNHILDE
Natural for tenderness, depth, stamina.

cycle until rebuilding is completed in 1956. Covent Garden's policy: no Ring until another Flagstad turns up.

The Metropolitan, with its huge (3,617) seating capacity and broad stage, is a natural spot for the Ring. Today, says General Manager Rudolf Bing, it would cost as much in time and money to prepare it as five ordinary Verdi or Puccini operas, but would draw crowds for only about ten performances as compared with 30-odd for the Italian favorites. This year the Met is enjoying full houses (at about \$19,000 a night) for its *Rigoletto* and *La Bohème*, while, even with Soprano Harshaw, performances of *Tannhäuser* and *Walküre* find about 10% of the seats empty.

This does not stop the eagerness of the Wagner enthusiasts for more productions. "I am likely to get 100 or more earnest letters a year demanding more," says Bing. "But this doesn't seem to be Wagner's era at the box office."

"Sober—Within Reason"

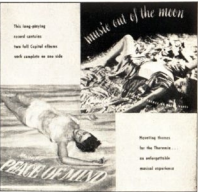
Once upon a time, record stores were as dignified as the free public library. Popular recordings were stacked in bins, and hardly anybody thought to dignify them by collecting them in albums. Nowadays, pop albums are almost as common as paperback novels. And more and more, they are packaged with the same kind of half-dressed jacket heroines that the reprint publishers have long used to sell paperbacks.

On the current shelves, Victor's *Music to Help You Sleep* offers such sentimental oldies as *Beautiful Dreamer*, *Love Walked In* and several more, with a come-hither jacket picture of a redhead in negligee perched on the edge of bed. Columbia's *Dream Time Music* by Paul Weston offers *Embraceable You*, *Over the Rainbow*, *Why Shouldn't I?*, etc., with a disheveled, shirtless Brunette striding through a misty landscape.

A parallel trend: collections of broody "theme" music, some of it specially composed. Capitol Records has several brisk-selling numbers in this department, one of them entitled *The Passions*, with sub-themes entitled *Despair*, *Ecstasy*, *Hate*, *Lust*, *Terror*, *Jealousy* and *Joy*. On the jacket: the picture of a lush young woman lost in a mixture of sub-themes.

Capitol Records pioneered five years ago with a Hollywood-designed item called *Music Out of the Moon*. It was about as distinctive as a movie sound track, but it was decorated with a photograph of a half-covered girl and billed as "music that can affect the sensitive mind in a way that is sometimes frightening . . . always fascinating." Its sales exceeded all expectations. After that, most major labels got busy.

Last week *Billboard* listed Capitol's *Music for Lovers Only* (produced by TV Funnyman Jackie Gleason) as No. 1 best-selling popular album, leading more sedately covered LPs by such favorites as Doris Day, Eddie Fisher, Eartha Kitt and Liberace. In general, sales of all the gaudily decorated albums are going strong. Record executives take satisfaction in the thought that they are just giving the public what it wants. "We try," says one, "to be sober—within reason."



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New Records

For the second year in a row, Columbia Records has dipped into the works of contemporary U.S. composers, filled six LPs with chamber music by a dozen of them. Columbia does not expect its **Modern American Music Series** to cause any stampedes at record counters, is issuing the series in a spirit of 1) adventure, and 2) duty to U.S. music. Nonetheless, a few of the scores in the new 1954 edition are first-class of their kind and well worth a hearing.

String Quartet No. 1, by the University of Southern California's Leon Kirchner, 34, is both attractive to the ear in its warmth and strength and stimulating in its complexity. Its closest musical relative is Bartok, but its fading repetitions, its wistful interludes and its snarling climaxes are thoroughly individual in effect. Another, **Quartet in B-flat**, by Guggenheim Fellow Andrew Imbrie, is packed with up-to-date invention and energy, but it is an undergraduate work (1942), shies clear of the more ardent expression that the 32-year-old composer dares today.

Also notable: an alternately brusque and limpid **Sonata for Piano Four Hands** by Harold Shapero, a crisp woodwind **Quartet in C** by Arthur Berger, both of Brandeis University; a series of gay brevities called **Music for a Farce** by Author-Composer Paul (*The Sheltering Sky*) Bowles. All were recorded under the composers' personal supervision, a sometimes questionable practice that here results in some good performances.

Other new records:

Gounod: Faust (Victoria de los Angeles, Nicolai Gedda, Boris Christoff; Chorus and Orchestra of L'Opéra, Paris, conducted by André Cluytens; Victor, 4 LPs). The third "complete" version of this tinselled old warhorse, notable for the properly terrifying Mephistopheles of Basso Christoff and the limpid-voiced Marguerite of Soprano de los Angeles. Contains the usually omitted ballet music for the Walpurgis Night.

André Jolivet: Concerto for Trumpet, Piano & String Orchestra (Roger Del Motte, Serge Baudo; Champs-Élysées Théâtre Orchestra conducted by Ernest Bour; Westminster). Debussyan impressionism and Stravinskian neoclassicism get taken for a mocking ride in this single movement, but it is not quite so witty in this performance as the composer seems to intend.

Jacques de Menasse: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Vienna State Opera Orchestra conducted by Edmund Appia and the composer at the piano; Vanguard). Like Paganini and Liszt, Composer de Menasse writes his own showpieces. If not exactly a world-shaker, this one is able, sophisticated and full of pianistic beans.

Puccini: Tosca (Maria Callas, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Tito Gobbi; Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala conducted by Victor de Sabata; Angel, 2 LPs). The seventh complete version of Puccini's old pulse-bumper, and one of the best. The



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In the past twelve years, however, actual cash savings of \$41,831 have resulted from major wall changes required to provide additional work area for hundreds of new employees. And equally important, there were no costly interruptions of business efficiency... a minimum of confusion while these changes were in progress.

Today... a twenty-three year old office building that is as modern in efficiency as it is in appearance! Doesn't this suggest an idea to you?

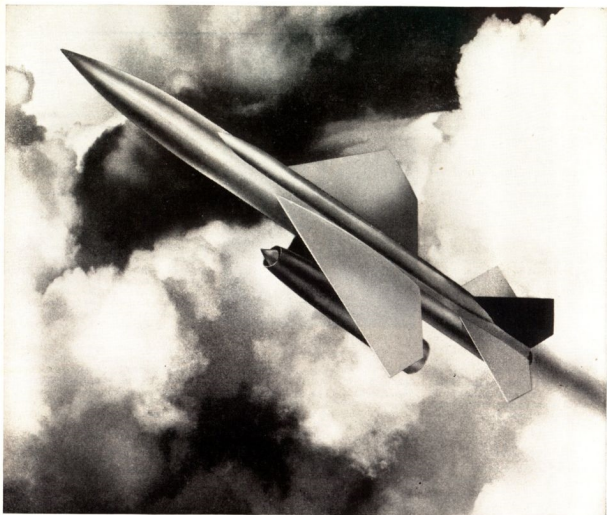
SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET! It contains the complete story of Hauserman Movable Interiors for practically every type of non-residential building application, large or small. Write for your copy of *The Inside Story of Building Economy* today! The E. F. Hauserman Company, 7537 Grant Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio.



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This missile will spearhead a system of defense

Designed to hurtle into the sky at supersonic speed, the Boeing Bomarc F-99 is being developed as one of the powerful new defense weapons in the arsenal of Freedom.

It is a long-range air defense pilotless interceptor designed to cope with high-speed, high-altitude enemy bombers. The F-99 is part of an integrated defense system. It will be "flown" by ingenious electronic equipment. These electronic devices solve complex mathematical problems almost instantly—

will guide the missile to interception of enemy bombers.

The actual F-99 pilotless interceptor now in the developmental stage will be capable of seeking out and destroying an enemy bomber long before it reaches the target area.

Under contract with the Air Force, Boeing has, since the end of World War II, devoted an important part of its engineering effort to the development of guided missiles. Its present project involves the integration of a

whole system of aerial defense, including the F-99 itself. Communications, bases, logistics and maintenance are all part of the project. So is monitoring the activities of the subcontractors whose work is part of the larger developmental program.

The same integrity of engineering, research and design that produced Boeing's revolutionary B-47 and B-52 jet bombers is your assurance that the F-99 will serve the country as a dependable, high-performance weapon of defense.

Boeing is now building a prototype jet transport, designed to be adaptable for either military or commercial use. The new plane has the benefit of Boeing's unparalleled experience in multi-jet aircraft. It is scheduled to fly this fall.

BOEING

BUSINESS

WALL STREET

Still Healthy

For the talk of recession, Wall Street still had a strong answer. Last week the Dow-Jones averages, which had been rising for four weeks, kept bumping against their ceiling in heavy buying. But profit-taking nipped the advances, and the averages ended the week a shade below their high. Utilities set a new high for 22 years and rails were also up, though still a good bit below the 1953 high. Bears could argue that the averages included only 65 stocks, thus were not the best measure of the market's strength. But many stocks not in the averages were also climbing. The January figures for all 1,532 stocks on the New York Exchange showed an average gain of \$1.96 a share and the highest average price (\$42.03) since last February.

Wall Streeters were coming to the conclusion that much of the pessimism is overdone. To make their point, they cited Chrysler. The company's share of the auto market slumped nearly 1% last year, and Chrysler was expected to have a poor earnings report. Rumors even buzzed of a possible cut in dividends. Yet when its annual report came out last week, Chrysler announced a record gross of \$3.3 billion. Though it had a 5% drop in its net income, it still made \$8.59 a share in 1953 and declared the usual \$1.50 quarterly dividend.

RAILROADS

The Search for Aunt Jane

The battle for control of the New York Central turned into a stand-up, knock-down fight last week. Squared away on one side was suave, ambitious Robert R. Young, 57, whose mastery of high



RAILROADER WHITE
No punching bag.

United Press

finance and knowledge of corporate infighting won him control of the \$65 million Allegheny Corp. in 1941. Young boldly demanded to be named chairman of the Central's board because he owned 100,100 of its shares (which he claimed was the largest individual holding) and because he had the support of the 100,000 shares owned by his associate, Allan P. Kirby, and could also vote the holdings (more than 100,000) of Allegheny Corp. Lined up against him were the Central's 15-man board of directors, headed by President William White, 57, crack railroader who knows his job from the ties up.

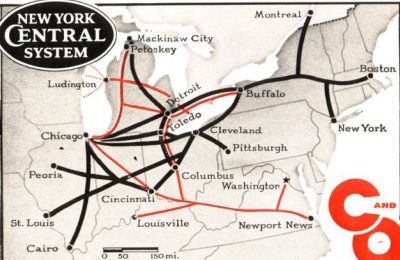
A shrewd tactician, Young opened his campaign by trying to win White over to his side. He invited him to lunch in the lofty Cloud Club dining room atop Manhattan's Chrysler Building. There he painted a glowing picture of the Central's future, with business booming enough so that the price of Central stock would quadruple to 100. Young's plans for the Central call for borrowing \$250 million and replacing all passenger cars with his "Train X" (a low, two-wheeled car that "flows around curves").

Special Inducement. Young had plans for White, too. Young thought that White was doing a good job and wanted to keep him on as the railroad's chief operating man. This raised the first obstacle. Under his present contract, White is boss of the Central until 1962 (at an annual salary of about \$120,000 and retirement pay of \$75,000 for five years and \$40,000 thereafter). To make room for Young, White would have to move down to the job of chief operations officer, while Young would dictate the Central's overall policies. As inducement, Young offered White an option to buy the company's stock at a fixed price. White turned it down because, as he said afterwards, "Anyone who can't work loyally without a stock option, I don't want around. I consider myself an employee like all employees, and I don't want a plan that favors a few in top management."

A few days later White met for 3½ hours at Manhattan's University Club with other members of the Central's board. Although newspapers made a mystery out of the long meeting, most of the time was taken up by lunch. Young's demands and White's account of his meeting with Young. When he was through talking, the directors needed only 15 min-



Associated Press



Time Map by V. Peglisi

FINANCIER YOUNG & POSSIBLE CENTRAL PRIZE
In a stand-up, knock-down battle, no punches pulled.

TIME CLOCK

utes to make up their minds. They unanimously turned Young down. "The board," said their public statement, "is not willing that Mr. White relinquish his position as chief executive officer . . . The board is generally favorable to the policy . . . of recognizing large holdings of . . . stock by inviting . . . owners . . . to become directors. But the terms and circumstances of the present request . . . make any such recognition undesirable."

"Imperious Demand." Young heard the news at his winter home in Palm Beach, Fla., and said: "I am really basically gratified. I'd rather have my own board of directors than work with the present one." He blamed the turnaround on "Morgan interests" on the board.

White came right back at him, told newsmen in Chicago: "If Bob Young is looking for a fight, it will be bareknuckled . . . and no punches pulled. We're not pushovers and we're not punching bags . . . You can't handle the problems of a railroad and be in Palm Beach and Newport." (Young has palatial homes in both places; White lives in a ten-room brick-and-stucco house in Scarsdale, N.Y., is a New York Central commuter.) White also denied that Young is the largest individual stockholder, saying that there is another who owns more shares and "who has been very friendly to me."

That evening White departed from the text of a prepared speech to tell members of Chicago's Traffic Club: "You probably have read about the myth that New York Central's board is . . . Morgan-controlled . . . One of our . . . board members is George Whitney, who is chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co. George Whitney is away on a cruise, and he could take no part in the deliberations . . . in regard to . . . Young's demand."

No Magic Touch. White's decisive action impressed most people in the railroad business, who had known him as a straight-talking but reserved individual with a solid record of railroading behind him. The son of Dutch immigrants, he

NBC pulled off a major coup by getting the \$5,000,000 Lux Radio Theater and Lux Video Theater to switch over from CBS. Lux will make the change next August, plans to expand its TV show from a half-hour to a full-hour program.

THE small, long-lasting nickel-cadmium storage battery, guaranteed to last five years, now being made for the armed services by Sonotone Corp., will soon go on general sale for autos, trucks, etc. Cost: quintuple present prices.

CAMPBELL Soup has taken its \$8,000,000-a-year soup advertising account away from Philadelphia's Ward Wheelock Co. (total 1953 business: \$10,200,000) after 45 years with the firm and its predecessor. Its new agency: Manhattan's Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne (total 1953 business: \$137,500,000). Reason, says Campbell: it wants a new kind of ad.

SOUTHERN Pacific has joined the New York, New Haven & Hartford in shipping truck trailers on railroad flatcars. The line is converting flatcars to handle trailers, is putting twelve piggyback cars with 240,000 lbs. of merchandise on its Dallas-Houston, Fort Worth-Houston and Texas-Louisiana runs.

ANHEUSER-Busch, which opens its new \$15 million Los Angeles brewery (TIME, Oct. 26) this week, is also looking for a bigger share of the Gulf Coast market. It is buying a 150-acre tract at New Orleans, will build a \$20 million brewery with a 1,000,000 bbl.-a-year capacity.

SPORTS-car sales are growing. Manhattan's annual nine-day International Motor Sports Show (92 foreign and U.S. cars) reported sales of nearly \$2,000,000, almost double 1953 sales.

COTTON textile prices may start upward soon, says W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, who thinks three years of recession

have shaken down the industry to a firm footing. Production forecast for 1954: 10 billion yards of woven goods, just a shade under last year's peacetime record.

PHILIPPINE Air Lines, which now flies to the U.S., Europe and the Middle East, will probably drop its international routes and sell its fleet of 4 DC-6s and DC-6Bs. The government-subsidized air line needs \$5,000,000 immediately to buy four Douglas DC-7s to compete with other carriers, another \$15 million over the next ten years for jet liners. President Magsaysay would rather forgo the prestige of an international line, spend the money on rural projects and on improving domestic air service.

COFFEE prices may soar to \$1.50 a lb. within the next year, Brazilian coffeemen say that with inventories exhausted the losses from last June's frost are just beginning to be felt. They expect high prices for at least three years. Meanwhile, consumption keeps climbing; a super-market survey shows coffee sales up 15% in the New York area, mostly because of scare-buying.

THE U.S. will spend \$10 million in Europe by 1957 to help NATO planemakers develop a lightweight jet fighter-bomber, small enough to operate from short airstrips close to the lines, yet big enough to carry a tactical A-bomb. The three most likely candidates: Britain's Folland "Gnat" (TIME, Aug. 3), a new delta-wing jet designed by A. V. Roe & Co., and a light French plane, the "Baroudier," that can reportedly nudge the speed of sound.

THE Navy's huge (49 million acres) Alaska Petroleum Reserve may be opened to private capital. Though signs of extensive oilfields have been found (at a cost to the Navy of \$50 million), no oil is being taken out, and all exploration has stopped. Alaskans, as well as Interior Secretary McKay, are in favor of letting private capital develop the area.

* White has 700 shares of Central stock and Whitney has 100. Other members of the board and their stock holdings: Alexander C. Nagle, president of the First National Bank, New York, 150 shares; Lawrence N. Murray, president of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, 100; Percy J. Ebbott, president of the Chase National Bank, New York, 100; Robert F. Loree, Madison, N.J., president of Afton Dairies, Inc., 100; Malcolm P. Aldrich, New York, president of the nonprofit Commonwealth Fund, 100; James A. Farley, chairman of Coca-Cola Export Corp., 100; William E. Lewis, Toledo, Owens-Illinois Glass Co. director, 1,000; Carl P. Dennett, Boston, president of Capital Managers, Inc., 100; Elton Hoyt II, Cleveland, of Pickands, Mather & Co., 250; Harold S. Vanderbilt, great-grandson of the Central's Commodore Vanderbilt, 10,000; William H. Vanderbilt, a great-great-grandson, 1,000; Albert B. Dick Jr., Chicago, chairman of A. B. Dick Co., 100; Earle J. Machold, Syracuse, president of Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 100.

started out as an Erie Railroad clerk when he left the Ridgewood, N.J. high school, became a division superintendent by the time he was 30. Eleven years later, in 1938, the Virginian Railway hired him away and made him a vice president. In 1941 he moved into the presidency of the ailing Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, cut down heavy overhead costs by merging 18 subsidiary lines into the system, built up profits and enabled the Lackawanna in 1948 to pay its first dividend in 16 years.

The Central brought White in as president in August 1952 to replace hard-working Gustav Metzman, who had brought the road back from a 1946 deficit of \$10.4 million to a net of \$14.7 million in 1951. Metzman also had a \$140 million-

a-year rehabilitation program under way. White decided to cut the capital program, concentrate on improving the mainline roadbed. He trimmed out layers of top management and shut down some non-paying passenger lines. Last year net income hit \$34 million, highest in nine years. Dividends of \$1 a share were paid, and another 50¢ was declared this year. White readily admits that the Central still has some basic troubles: a big passenger deficit (\$50 million in 1952), extensive repairs needed in the roadbeds, high terminal costs. Says he: "We have problems that will not respond to a magic touch from Palm Beach."

Frenzied Trading. As if in answer, Young closed down his Palm Beach home this week and moved to a four-room suite

TAXES & BUSINESS

Helping the Goose Lay Golden Eggs

THE goose that lays the golden egg," said Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, "is production. If you haven't got a payroll, you haven't got consumers." On that thesis, the Eisenhower Administration has drafted its tax program. In the process, it has also drawn a clear line of definition between its economic policies and those in force over the past 20 years.

In the '30s, when "economic royals" and "privileged princes" were blamed by F.D.R. for the Depression, the basic New Deal tax policy was to boost taxes in the upper brackets, keep them light on the "little man," and thus try to spur consumer spending and get the wheels of industry turning again. The Republicans think there is a better way to keep the economy healthy. Their method, said Dwight Eisenhower, is "to create an environment in which men are eager to make new jobs, to acquire new tools of production, to . . . design new products and develop new markets." The tax program that has developed from this basic philosophy has already aroused the Democrats' ire. Snorted Harry Truman: "A rich man's relief measure."

Actually, the most important provision of the new Republican program for businessmen grew out of the experience of the Democrats themselves. The provision: fast tax write-offs for all industry. The potency of the write-off as a means of encouraging expansion was well shown by the Democrats during World War II and the Korean war. During the Korean war period alone, some \$27.8 billion worth of new defense plants and equipment was built or started, with quick write-offs covering 61% (\$16.8 billion) of the total cost. Thousands of new jobs were thus created, even though the write-off was restricted to industries connected with defense.

By expanding such fast write-off allowances to all industry—and also permitting them on research outlays—the Republicans feel that they are encouraging industry to keep on expanding and developing new products.

The Republicans want to encourage expansion in another way: by helping new capital to flow into industry. They would cut the tax on dividends, which are now taxed twice—as corporation earnings and as stockholder's income. Republicans have defended the plan on the ground that millions would benefit from it, because of the wide ownership of stocks. While it is true that members of industry's many pension plans (which are big buyers of stocks) would stand to gain in the long run from low-

er taxes on dividends, the facts of direct stock ownership tell a different story. The Brookings Institution has found that only 4.2% of the U.S. population own stocks. A recent Harvard survey showed that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the nation's stocks are owned by the 1,600,000 families with incomes of \$10,000 and up (3% of the family units).

It is obvious that cutting taxes on dividends would directly help only a minority. The Administration could frankly admit this and point out that it is precisely this minority that it most wants to help. It alone has the money to invest in industry and thus help the expansion that would provide more jobs. Furthermore, dividend tax cuts (including exemption on the first \$50 in dividends) should also encourage small investors to buy shares in U.S. industry.

While the Republican tax program is aimed at providing incentives for industry, it is not an all-industry program. Individuals have already received \$3 billion in tax relief from the 10% cut made last month, may soon get more relief from lower excise taxes. Corporations got \$2 billion in reductions with the death of the excess profits tax. In the first year of the new plan, stockholders and other individuals would get \$510 million, industry would get about \$675 million in relief. But within three years, the new plan would give individuals \$1.4 billion a year in reductions, while industry's share would remain unchanged.

The new tax plan does not mean that the Republicans are overly committed to help business at the expense of individuals. The reason that Humphrey is putting the emphasis there now is that it takes longer for industry to respond to such incentives than it takes a consumer to respond to a tax cut that puts money in his pocket immediately. This is particularly true in today's economy, in which it often costs upward of \$30,000 in plant and equipment to create a new job. Furthermore, if more personal income-tax cuts are needed to increase consumption, they can be enacted fast. Said Vermont's Republican Senator Ralph Flanders: "We had nearly seven years of experience with endeavoring to solve the problem of unemployment by consumer expenditures alone, from 1933 to 1940. The volume of unemployment was not decreased thereby. It seems to me . . . that it is worthwhile trying the experience of playing both ends of this game, as we are now doing."

in Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria Towers. As he headed North, he fired one more shot at White, demanding that he "get back to running the railroad or resign." Meanwhile, both sides prepared proxy statements for the Securities & Exchange Commission, got ready to solicit proxies in preparation for the Central's annual meeting May 26.

The joining of the battle churned up some frenzied activity in the stock market. The New York Central became the most active issue on the Exchange, with 345,400 shares traded last week. It shot up from 21 to 25½, moved up another ½ point on 140,000 shares of trading as the market opened this week. Neither side would talk about its purchases, but with 6,447,410 shares outstanding, it did not look as if anyone could buy outright control of the Central. The big push probably came from speculators who hoped that the proxy fight would bring enough buying to boost the price still more.

What About Aunt Jane? Young still hoped for the votes of the 800,000 Central shares owned by the Chesapeake & Ohio, which Alleghany controlled until its interests were sold last month to Young's old friend, Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier. The stock is now voted by the Chase Bank as trustee, appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But there seemed little chance that the ICC would take the stock out of trusteeship, since it regards the C. & O. and Central as competing roads. And last week President Ebbott of the Chase Bank voted against Young.

From here on, the Central's fate depends on what Young likes to call the "Aunt Janes"—the thousands of small stockholders scattered across the land. The Central has 41,000 of them, and Young confidently claimed support of 90%. Less cocksure, he said: "If I'm not elected chairman on May 26, I will be on some future May 26."

But Wall Streeters, who have a healthy respect for Young's ability to get what he wants, thought that the odds were against him in this fight. It looked as if he may have waited too long to wage it. When he had first demanded a place on the Central's board, back in 1947, the road was not doing well; it paid no dividends that year, and the stockholders were discontented. But now that dividends are being paid again and there is chance of an increase out of the road's ample earnings (\$5.27 a share last year), Young might have trouble rallying a majority of Aunt Janes to his side.

Overloaded

In a long and successful career analyzing the securities of railroads that have undergone or are going through reorganization, New York Financier Patrick B. McGinnis has developed a sharp eye for good buys in railroad stocks. A group he headed got control of the Norfolk Southern Railway Co. in 1947; the following year he helped Frederic C. Dumaine Sr. get control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and later got a large

What is there about Wausau, Wisconsin, that makes it the ideal home for one of the world's most important insurance companies?

Employers Mutuals of Wausau invited a Chicago newspaper columnist to visit its hometown and find out.



Wausau Story

By PHIL HANNA, Business Columnist of The Chicago Daily News

THE conductor on the train knew Wausau. "Good town," he said. "Wausau people are like Texans—they wouldn't want to live anywhere else."

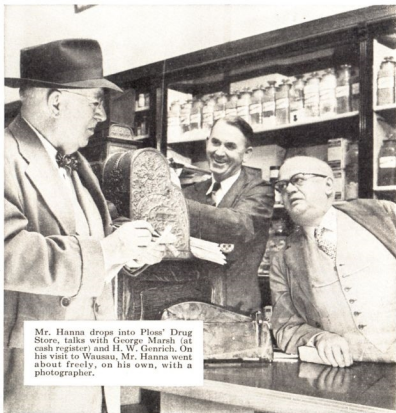
I soon began to see why. My first visit was in Anton Paszek's barber shop. "We're too big now," said Anton, "for everyone in town to *know* everyone else. But you won't find many places that beat Wausau for people *liking* each other and giving each other a hand."

At Ploss' Drug Store, Baumann's Hardware, everywhere I went, I heard more about the good spirit of this city.

Even the "coffee break" in Wausau is a special thing. A company president, or even a chairman of the board, will sit around the table with his employees, relaxing together over a cup of coffee and talking over common problems.

I heard one story that gave me a good slant on Employers Mutuals. The Company's Board Chairman, Mr. H. J. Hagge, had a birthday some time back. The high school band went over and played "Happy Birthday To You!" under his window. That means to me that Mr. Hagge must be a good person to know. And it means that this company he has headed for many years must be a good one to do business with.

It's only natural that Employers Mutuals would take on some of that "Wausau Personality." I found everywhere on my visit. Business is people—and Wausau people are the right kind.



Mr. Hanna drops into Ploss' Drug Store, talks with George Marsh (at cash register) and H. W. Genrich. On his visit to Wausau, Mr. Hanna went about freely, on his own, with a photographer.

Employers Mutuals of Wausau are "good people to do business with."

There's a little bit of Wausau on the sidewalks of New York—and in 88 other cities where this Company has offices. We write all lines

of fire and casualty insurance—everything but *life* insurance. Our largest line is workmen's compensation. We have two reputations, born and raised in Wausau, that we aim to hold. *The first* is that we'd rather prevent than just pay for an accident. Our

accident-prevention program, second to none, means lower insurance costs to policyholders. *The second* is claim service. Handled direct by our branches, this service is unexcelled in the insurance field for care and fairness, with a signal record for prompt payments.

Employers Mutuals of Wausau



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We think that's bad, that it just doesn't make sense.

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Because there are any number of places an investor can go for the help he needs in reaching the right answers—for him.

Here at Merrill Lynch, for instance, our Research Department gets a steady stream of facts and information from all over the country, works constantly to sort out the important ones, carefully evaluates them all in terms of the investor's interest. So maybe that's why Research can usually come up with a pretty good answer to any question concerning buy...sell...or hold.

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WALTER A. SCHOLL
Department S-12

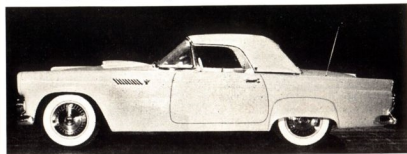
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chunk of common stock in the Central of Georgia Railway Co. But as a railroad officer, his batting average was not so good: stockholders eased him out last year as board chairman of both the Central of Georgia and Norfolk Southern. He is currently engaged in a fight with Frederic C. ("Buck") Dumaine Jr. for control of the New Haven (TIME, Feb. 15). Last week the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a lengthy report on McGinnis' management of the Norfolk Southern which helped to explain his failure to hang on to his railroad jobs:

¶ Board Chairman McGinnis and three other top officials paid themselves "inordinate, extravagant and...wasteful" total salaries and fees, ranging from \$61,488 in 1947 to \$191,800 in 1951. In



John Zimmerman—LIFE

FORD'S THUNDERBIRD
To Chevrolet, a four-barreled answer.

the five years before their regime, the Norfolk Southern Railway had only one top officer who was paid \$15,000 to \$24,000 a year.

¶ The same group received hundreds of thousands of dollars in expense money, including large amounts listed only as "miscellaneous," "additional," "special," and "extraordinary" expenses. In 1951 President J. T. Kingsley's expense account totaled \$78,986. McGinnis collected \$32,250, the chief item being \$20,865 for "entertaining, luncheons, dinners, etc." Kingsley's listed expenses included \$2,746 for "beverages and provisions" for a penthouse on Miami's swank Ponce de Leon Hotel and \$1,200 for membership and fees to the equally plush Surf Club in Miami Beach. The Norfolk Southern also paid out \$7,200 for trips of officials and their guests to the Kentucky Derby in 1950 and 1951.

¶ Interest-free loans were made to McGinnis, and railroad funds were used in "stock speculation."

At the hearings, the McGinnis group defended its action by claiming that it had brought the railroad from the brink of bankruptcy to a point where stock dividends were resumed. But earnings last year, after McGinnis left, increased to \$772,813 (from \$525,406 in 1952) in spite of a drop in operating revenue. Since the railroad is under new management, the commission, which had started the investigation on its own, ended the proceedings. But it urged that the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to safeguard stockholders against improper use of railroad funds.

AUTOS

Ford's Sport

Ford, which hates to take a back seat to Chevrolet, this week showed off its answer to Chevrolet's Corvette sports car. On view at Detroit's Auto Show is the company's first production sports car, a handsome racy-looking convertible called the Thunderbird.

Designed by Ford's engineers as a "personal" car as well as a competition sports car, the new model is light enough (weight: 2,833 lbs.), for speed, has a wheel base long enough for comfort (102 in.) yet short enough for good roadability. With the top up, the car is only 51 1/2 in. high. Under the hood is a modified Mercury V-8 engine with a four-barreled car-

buretor that can churn up 160 h.p. From a standing start, the Thunderbird can leave the standard (130 h.p.) Ford far behind. For amateur racers, there is a set of competition instruments (tachometer and elapsed-time clock), for family drivers such familiar extra equipment as radio and heater, power brakes, power steering, and push-button window controls. A new feature: two tops for year-round driving. The power-operated canvas top for summer use folds down behind the seat; the optional lightweight detachable plastic top can be fastened on in winter to turn the Thunderbird into a hardtop.

Ford said it would start the lines rolling this fall on the Thunderbird, sell it for about \$3,050 (plus taxes and optional equipment), or some \$400 cheaper than the list price on Chevrolet's Corvette.

SHOW BUSINESS

RKO Approves a Deal

The board of directors of RKO met last week to take up the surprising offer of Multimillionaire Howard Hughes to buy out the corporation's stockholders. With Hughes and Noah Dietrich, No. 2 man in the Hughes empire, absent, the board voted to accept the offer, called a special meeting of stockholders to vote on the proposal March 18, about two weeks before the deadline set by Hughes.

There seemed little doubt that the stockholders would approve Hughes's offer to buy out the company's assets for \$23,489,478, equal to \$6 a share for stock that was selling at only 2 1/2 when the offer was announced. Since Hughes already

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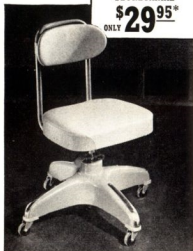
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owns 1,262,120 shares, the out-of-pocket cost to him if all stockholders accept his offer would be \$15,916,758. This week, after heavy trading that totaled 820,100 shares, the stock closed at 5 1/8.

UTILITIES

Example from Eugene

The U.S. got an example last week of what President Eisenhower meant by his new policy of partnership between the Federal Government and local public or private utility companies. Into Congress went two bills authorizing a deal between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the city of Eugene, Ore. (pop. 36,000) to build a \$34.5 million power and flood-control project on the state's McKenzie River. For its share, the Government plans to build a \$23 million flood-control dam on the McKenzie. In turn, Eugene's city-owned power company will spend \$10.5 million on a powerhouse at the dam site and a smaller re-regulating dam downstream, will also put up \$1,000,000 towards the cost of the Government's dam.

Benefits to Eugene from the plan: more power for the local company and the first real flood-control system for the swift-flowing McKenzie River. Benefits to the Government: a chance to provide both power and flood control for an important section of the U.S. without footing the entire bill.

INSURANCE

Needed: A Code of Ethics

Before a meeting of 400 insurance executives in Chicago last week, a growing problem was posed. The problem: the danger of racketeering in the administration of big union welfare and pension funds. The man who posed it was Martin E. Segal, Manhattan consultant for nearly 500 such funds. Said he: "Some individuals have used the welfare funds for their own private gain rather than for the benefit of the workers and their families. It would be a mistake . . . if the welfare funds which are in disrepute were permitted to cast a shadow doubt on the thousands of collectively bargained welfare funds which are honestly administered by employer and union trustees."

Just how big the welfare funds have grown, nobody knows. But Segal estimated that they have contributed materially to the growth of group life, health and annuity insurance premiums, from \$1.86 billion in 1950 to an estimated \$3.05 billion last year. In 1950, he said, 5,000,000 people, triple the 1948 number, were covered by pension plans, and he believes the figure has since swelled to 10 million.

"Public Be Damned." What can insurance companies do about the problem? Segal had a suggestion: "Where a welfare fund has been wrongly used . . . it is not only the union leader and the employer representative who are at fault. The insurance company and insurance agent or broker involved are also responsible . . . The insurance industry must police itself. If it does not do this effectively, there

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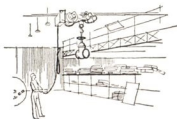
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TIME, FEBRUARY 22, 1954



Number 7 in a series

How do you design a headquarters building for a jobber and fabrication firm that will make personnel proud to work there, and also draw new prospects to you? If you've got this problem, and if you're the Republic Supply Company of California you assign the task to architect George Vernon Russell. In designing a prize-winning building, he does the following: helps pick the site; solves a difficult warehouse comfort problem with radiant floor panels (huge doors have to be open much of the time); provides dehumidification in the tool room to prevent rust. Electrical engineering at Republic was by Don Clough and Associates, Los Angeles.



The Value of the Architect

He can design an industrial building so well that it becomes one of your "star salesmen." He can help builders plan a split-level house that will sell in the medium price range.

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These are typical examples of the outstanding kind of work being done today, on all types of buildings, everywhere in the country.

The modern architect brings to any project a vast knowledge of design and construction technique. And he is able to draw upon the many skills of

professional engineers for specification and installation of all types of modern mechanical equipment.

When you're thinking of building or remodeling, call in an architect at the earliest planning stage.

This page is published in the interest of all who are considering construction, that they may experience the advantages of professional advice, as they strive toward better living, better working.

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How do you build a large nine room, luxurious split-level house on 4/5 of an acre for only \$27,000 these days? The house you see here is proof that it can be done, Long Island architect Herman H. York designed it. Boris Gertzen, builder of fine homes for over 35 years, built it for that price in a 125-house project in Salem Ridge at Huntington, N.Y. Architect York designed the home so that it was not only right for the area but gave a lot of house for a medium price.

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will inevitably be restrictive legislation. The elimination of excessive commissions, needless service fees and so-called 'administration fees' would automatically eliminate those who are in this field simply to exploit it with a 'public be damned' attitude... A code of ethics should be developed and anyone violating that code should be prevented from participating in... welfare plans—just as bar associations throw out those of their members who violate the ethics of that... profession."

Segal's warning pleased few insurance men. Said one young insurance executive: "Labor and management decide what the benefits are and it is up to us to go along." Another remarked that the industry has a "fine record" and that the "scams" are a small minority. One insurance company official agreed that there ought to be a code. "But," he asked, "who formulates it?"

Kickbacks & Loans. There seemed little doubt that state and Federal governments might formulate it, unless the companies act first. Investigations into union welfare funds are already under way in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri and California. They have dredged up cases of union bosses who have set up insurance agencies in the names of friends and relatives, taken 3% to 15% of the premium in commissions, v. the 1% to 1% charged by reputable firms. Some shady companies were found to be offering sizable kickbacks for business brought to them by union leaders. In New York, the late (gunshot wounds) Yonkers Raceway Labor Boss Thomas F. Lewis (TIME, Oct. 5) and his associates picked up \$275,000 in excess commissions and fees from the welfare fund of his small (about 5,000 members) union. In Minneapolis, a teamsters' union-fund trustee borrowed money from the fund to open a bar and grill.

Such abuses were noted by President Eisenhower, who recommended in his labor message last month that Congress study such funds and draw up legislation to protect the union members. In an investigation last year, a House labor subcommittee barely scratched the surface. Another committee is scheduled to be named in about a month to make a broad investigation.

SHIPPING

Biggest Tanker

Down the ways at Quincy, Mass. last week went the largest cargo vessel ever built in the U.S., and the largest tanker in the world: the 45,130-ton *World Glory*, with a capacity of 16.5 million gals.—enough to fill 2,062 railroad tank cars. Built by Bethlehem Steel at a cost of \$10 million, the huge tanker was the latest ship to join the fleet of Stavros Spiros Niarchos, 44. With 39 ships totaling nearly 1,000,000 tons on the seas, Niarchos claims to be the biggest independent tanker operator in the world, an honor that is disputed by his wife's brother-in-law, Aristotle Socrates Onassis.

Stavros Niarchos is something of a man



SHIPOWNER NIARCHOS
 Trouble failed to check his career.

of mystery who manages to keep out of the public eye. Born in Greece in 1909, he studied law at the University of Athens before entering a small family flour-milling company that imported grain from Argentina. Noticing that most Greek millers, like his family, imported their grain in small lots, Niarchos soon organized import pools and went into the shipping business to handle the trade. He built up a fleet of six ships, turned them over to the Allies during the war, and put in a tour of North Atlantic destroyer duty with the Greek navy. At war's end, with half his fleet sunk, Niarchos started building up a tanker fleet, was able to finance the building and purchase of 36 vessels by chartering them in advance to big oil companies.

Last year Niarchos ran into legal trouble. The U.S. Justice Department seized 15 of the ships chartered to him, on the charge that he had bought them from the U.S. Government through U.S. front corporations, though he himself was an alien and hence prohibited from such purchases. But Stavros Niarchos, who is in Europe, is not letting his troubles interfere with his career. Next week another new 33,000-ton tanker, built for him in Britain, will be launched, and soon after that a third will go down the ways in Germany.

Aristotle Socrates Onassis, 48, the man who bought Monte Carlo Casino last year to get some office space on the shores of the Mediterranean (TIME, Jan. 19, 1953), hurried back to the U.S. from France "to clear my name." He is under indictment with eight others on the charge of defrauding the U.S. Government by buying surplus tankers through U.S. front corporations. This did not cramp his style. Last week he announced that with the approval of King Saud he had formed a new company to operate some 25 ships transporting about 10% of Saudi Arabia's oil exports.

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CINEMA

New Score

U.S. importers of foreign films are picking their pictures closer to the standards set up by the National Legion of Decency. Of 76 imports in 1952, reported *Variety* last week, 13 were condemned. The score for last year: three out of 47. The U.S. product passed Legion scrutiny even better; out of a total of 336 pictures, only one (*The Moon Is Blue*) was condemned.

Facing the Music

Red Garters (Paramount) is probably the first musical in history in which the music can hardly be heard because the Technicolor is so loud. The first scene is all yellow—egg yellow; the sky is yellow and the earth is yellow. Apparently the studio is trying to get across the point that it is a clear day.

The next scene is decorator's red, the next ultramarine blue, and so merrily on around the color wheel until the audience is almost too dizzy to realize that *Red Garters* is a snappy little spoof of cowboy pictures. Jack Carson plays the sow-bellied sheriff, Rosemary Clooney the lady known as Cal. Guy Mitchell is the man on the white horse, Gene Barry is the *hombre* on the black. Pat Crowley wears the gingham and blinks purty-like. There are a few harmless songs, some lively skedaddling by the dancers, and everybody seems to be enjoying himself. An O.K. picture, but it helps to be color-blind.

Top Banana (Harry Popkin; United Artists) brings Comedian Phil Silvers to the screen in a literal photograph of his long-running Broadway burlesque of burlesque. The sad truth seems to be that burlesque is a delicate flower: it needs a little dirt to grow in, but the censors, in this case, have carted away what little there was. Nonetheless, Comedian Silvers manures his garden energetically with the few faintly smelly old stories he has left (*She*: "I'd do anything to get into television." *He*: "It's not that easy.>").

The New Pictures

Hell and High Water (20th Century-Fox) shows what a B picture looks like in CinemaScope. It looks like a big, wide B picture. And worse luck, it is as long (103 min.) as it is broad. The plot: a private philanthropic foundation sends a submarine to the north Pacific to check on reports that an atomic installation has been built there. Richard Widmark commands the sub, Victor Francen is the expedition physicist. His assistant is his daughter (Bella Darvi).

On the way north, Widmark and Bella (in her film debut) give the customers an oozy perverse physics as they drift, drugged with anoxia, like green, gasping fish through the red haze of the emergency light, and paw each other sweetly on a narrow bunk. What time is not consumed with such amorous dawdling is spent in small brutal excitements—as when, for no

particular plot reason, the script has Widmark slash off the professor's thumb. The climax comes with an "atomic explosion," which is colorful and quite loud.

The Final Test (Rank; Continental) is a British joke about that curious British passion, cricket. But it is a very funny joke, all the same. In fact, it's the funniest picture to come out of England since *The Captain's Paradise* (TIME, Oct. 12). Terence Rattigan's script has a British crackle, Anthony Asquith has directed with a witty flourish, and Robert Morley gives a crunching, slurping, collar-off performance that amounts to a comic orgy.

The final test of the title means, among other things, the last trip to wicket of a great cricket batsman, Sam Palmer (Jack



ROBERT MORLEY

Like a debauched panda.

Warner). On the day of the big game, Sam's son (Ray Jackson), an adolescent would-be poet, faces a crisis. Shall he go see father at the bat, as a loving son should, or take tea with a famous modern poet (Robert Morley), as any budding young writer would want to do?

Actor Morley, looking like a debauched panda, earns most of the laughs as the famous poet who is also a cricket fan. But Morley does not have it all to himself. Jack Warner is a solid but gentle cricketer-father. Ray Jackson is sensitive and winning as his son. Adrienne Allen is suitably mild-and-bitter as the boy's house-keeping aunt, and Brenda Bruce is just the kind of barmaid who makes a homely, pleasant place of a London pub.

The Long, Long Trailer (M-G-M) brings a gifted Hollywood chicken home to roost. Lucille Ball, whom movie people in 1951 declared a has-been, went into television with husband Desi Arnaz and



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won herself top-rating on TV, an \$8,000,000, 2½-year contract with CBS, and a national audience of some 40 million televiewers. Hollywood, of course, asked for another chance.

By a simple enlargement of the safe, sure, average-young-couple formula that has made *I Love Lucy* TV's No. 1 show for almost two years, M-G-M has produced a wonderfully slap-happy farce. The situation: Lucille and Desi are taking their honeymoon in a trailer. Naturally they run into everything from mortgages to muddy roads to a porte-cochère that might still be standing if it had offered six inches more headroom. The screenplay, by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich, feeds Comic Ball just the kind of line she can blab most effectively without altering her Raggedy Ann stare ("Our first rock," she sighs at Desi, reverently clasping a geological specimen he has handed her).

Director Vincente Minnelli (*Father of the Bride*, *An American in Paris*), as skilled a comedy hand as Hollywood employs, has a way of letting the story bubble on absently between solid banks of common sense until the audience is lulled in smiles. Then all at once the boat is rocking wildly in farcical white water. Item: Actress Ball, wearily trying to climb into bed with the trailer tipped sideways at a 30° angle, suddenly loses balance, reels against the outside door, does a back dive into a two-foot-deep puddle of rich brown mud. As she sits there, looking like a beauty-parlor victim whose facial has got out of hand, Desi appears and inquires mildly, "What's the matter, honey, can't you sleep?"

CURRENT & CHOICE

Rob Roy. Walt Disney's fine Highland fling through an old Scots story; with Richard Todd, Glynis Johns (TIME, Feb. 8).

The Golden Coach. Jean Renoir's costume comedy of Spain's golden age, as rich in color as his father's paintings; with Anna Magnani at her best (TIME, Feb. 1).

It Should Happen to You. Judy Holliday in a sharp little Garson Kanin comedy about a girl on the make (TIME, Jan. 25).

The Conquest of Everest. A heart-stirring camera record of the 1953 expedition that fought foot by foot to the top of the world's highest mountain (TIME, Dec. 21).

Escape from Fort Bravo. High-style horse opera, a worthy stalemated to *Shane* and *High Noon*; with William Holden, John Forsythe (TIME, Dec. 14).

Genevieve. A merry spin from London to Brighton in a 1924 Darracq; with John Gregson, Dinah Sheridan (TIME, Nov. 30).

The Living Desert. Walt Disney's first full-length film of nature in the raw; seldom mild, often cruelly beautiful (TIME, Nov. 16).

The Captain's Paradise. Alec Guinness as a ferryboat captain who manages to have a wife (Celia Johnson and Yvonne de Carlo) in each port (TIME, Oct. 12).



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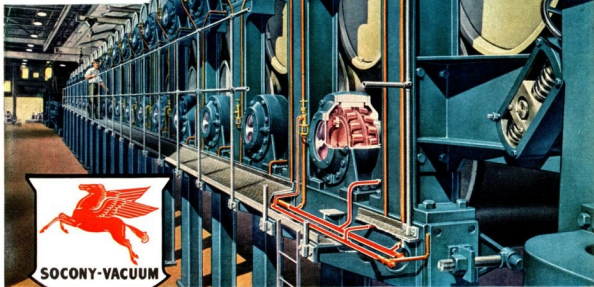


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Good Clean Fun

THE BRIGHT SANDS (254 pp.)—Robert Lewis Taylor—Doubleday (\$3.50).

For a nation that enjoys humor, the U.S. gets mighty little in its fiction, and things are apt to get worse before they get better. That is enough to make book news of the latest volume by Robert Lewis Taylor, a profile writer for *The New Yorker* and, most recently, a biographer of W. C. Fields and Winston Churchill. *The Bright Sands* offers a good share of laughs, plus a steady run of chuckles and a warm feeling for the human race.

Out on Cape Cod Novelist Taylor finds just the setting and the people to suit him. Its crusty old characters are dying out, but the ones Taylor describes are more likely to cackle than to whimper when their time comes. True, their role is no longer heroic, and they are more apt to die in bed than at sea. But old codgers like Uncle Veenie and Captain Ezra Cobb are firmly in the Yankee tradition, and they are as slick at fleeing the summer folks as ever their forebears were at trimming the sails.

As a summer migrant from the big city, Geo.ogist Bill Willis has enough sense to make pals of Uncle Veenie and Ezra Cobb. One result of this is that Ezra never steals from the Willis. The fact is that "Captain" Cobb never was a captain; he lives by petty thievery and renting out a couple of leaky boats to mainland innocents.

While Ezra's trouble is chiefly with the police, Bill Willis and his wife are brought low by a prolonged marital spat. Myra is convinced that Bill is experimenting with her sister Joan, a physically overripe 15-

year-old who flaunts her charms with the naturalness of a dolphin showing off alongside. Before this gets ironed out, it becomes plain that Author Taylor has made almost as close a study of the jealous wife as he has of his Cap Cod types. Best friends of the Willis are the Bensons, whose "detestation of each other had gone so far that they no longer got on each other's nerves but were, in fact, rather good friends."

The Bright Sands is studded with set pieces that will tickle all but misanthropes: Captain Cobb's annual auction of stolen articles, his drunken acceptance of the prize for the season's largest striped bass (illegitimately come by), his bogus historical lecture inspired by the finding of a complete skeleton. But Author Taylor's affection for Cape Cod and its people sometimes transcends comic writing, and his description of an offshore rescue by the local Coast Guard men during a hurricane is a model of exact reporting. *The Bright Sands* takes few fictional liberties with its natural setting. Those it takes with its characters keep Taylor well this side of libel, but won't stop the guessing games around Cape Cod stoves during the off season.

A Loser's Scrapbook

I FLEW FOR THE FÜHRER (213 pp.)—Heinz Knoke (translated by John Ewing)—Holt (\$3).

Carved into the memory of every combat pilot are moments of total recall—the unforgettable glimpses of a foe man starting to smoke, the inescapable sounds of the typewriter-tapping of tracer on fuselage and rudder. Captain Heinz Knoke, winner of Nazi Germany's coveted *Ritterkreuz* and the youngest squadron commander in the *Luftwaffe*, pinpoints his most vivid memory high above Helgoland, one July day in 1943. In *I Flew for the Führer*, Knoke tells how his Messerschmitt squadron loaded up with 500-lb. fragmentation bombs and climbed high above a formation of U.S. Flying Fortresses. To break up the deadly formation, which few German fighters could penetrate, Knoke was experimenting with a dangerous new technique: dropping bombs on the bombers.

"A fantastic scene is produced by the explosions," he wrote afterward. "The . . . formation is disorganized completely. Some of the Fortresses plunge down in steep dives . . . three simultaneously go down to crash . . . My men are completely carried away . . . We can pick [the enemy] off one by one! One after another [the Fortresses] go down in flames to crash into the sea. Only large patches of burning oil remain on the surface."

In that single encounter, reports Knoke, the U.S.A.F. lost eleven bombers, the Germans only one. Knoke chalked up his 13th combat kill, and his mechanics carried him shoulder-high from his cockpit. The bombing technique delighted his su-



LUFTWAFFE PILOT KNOKE
Not with guilt but a bang.

periors. His colonel, he wrote, "bleats away happily . . . I hope his monocle will not fall into his cup of cocoa in the excitement."

Führer Knows Best. A jerky mixture of airman's logbook and autobiography, Knoke's is the first full-dress narrative to appear in the U.S., told by one of the losers, of the great air battles that were fought over Western Europe in World War II. As a professional flyer's scrapbook, it makes gripping, convincing reading, but it is spoiled, perhaps inevitably, by a scum of Nazi notions that nine years' retrospect and the detergent efforts of a British editor have signally failed to remove. Introducing Knoke, Lieut. General (ret.) Elwood R. ("Pete") Quesada, wartime chief of the Ninth Tactical Air Command in Europe, says: "He was a fine airman, very brave, and an excellent pilot. I would have liked having him in one of my own squadrons, had he been from a different mold."

Knoke's mold was that of most young Germans raised in Hitler's Reich. Born in Hamelin town, the son of a Prussian policeman who believed in the strap (for discipline) and the rifle (for exercise), he was press-ganged into the Hitler Youth and taught that the Führer knows best. When Germany attacked Poland ("to liberate the terrorized Germans"), Knoke wrote in his diary: "The prospect of actually experiencing war rather appeals to me."

Good Emil. His German air force training started with ill-fitting uniforms and clodhopper boots, loneliness, the desire to "bash [the NCO] over the head with a rifle butt," the eternally drummed-in theme: "You have got to be tough as Krupp's steel."

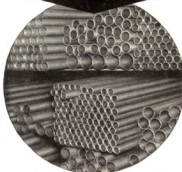
Flying came slowly to Recruit Knoke. It took him 94 flights to learn to solo, and there followed one forced landing (severe head injuries), one snarled undercarriage



NOVELIST TAYLOR

Not with a whimper but a cackle.

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and a first-class crash (more head injuries). When he arrived at an operational unit and met the veterans, his gleaming new badges of rank seemed as useless as any young American's did.

Like many a young pilot, Knoke made an idol of his plane, a Messerschmitt 109 which he called *Good Emil*. He was so scared and excited on his first mission, a strafing run over the Thames estuary, that he forgot to fire at the target. But he soon tasted blood in Russia, flying alongside Stuka bombers as they chopped up Soviet columns. He was vastly enjoying the war when They—the anonymous, know-nothing They which is GHQ to every operational airman—shipped him back to Germany to patrol the North Sea. There Knoke learned that boredom is the first reality of war. He flew 100 patrols over grey, faceless ocean, with scarcely a sight of the British Blenheim bombers that were ranging the German coast. "We all live together as airmen, in a strange little world of our own, at the end of the runway."

Heavy Babies. Knoke ached for combat, and in the bloody days of 1943 it hit him with a bang. His radio told of "heavy babies in [sector] Anton-Quelle-eight," and Knoke saw some 300 Liberators, "like a great bunch of grapes, shimmering in the sky." He attacked head on and got the surprise of his life. "I almost scrape [one] fat belly as I dive past. Then I am caught in the slipstream, buffeted about so violently that . . . I wonder if my tail-plane has been shot away . . . Damn all this metal in the air."

Over Kiel, Knoke had time to watch the heavy babies in action. "They dump their load right on the Germania shipyards. I am impressed by the precision with which those bastards bomb; it is fantastic." But precision had its price: by the end of 1943, Knoke had shot down 20 Allied planes, and had himself been shot down twice. A fat man in scarlet boots rewarded him with the Gold Cross. "Close up," commented Knoke, "I am forced to the conclusion that [Reichsmarshal Göring] uses cosmetics."

Coffin Lid. The turning point of the air war came when the Allies sent long-range fighters—Mustangs, Lightnings and Thunderbolts—to escort daylight bombers deep into the Reich. Engaged on equal terms, and soon outnumbered, the Messerschmitts came off worst. Knoke was shot down twice more in a month, but even after he suffered a fractured skull, he flew on. "Every time I have an enemy in my sights . . . I watch him crash, coldly and dispassionately, without any sense of triumph."

Every day the line of portraits pasted up for pilots who did not return from "the great fighter graveyard of the west" grew longer in Knoke's mess. Morale slumped; defeat stared. "Every time I close the canopy," Knoke wrote in August 1944, "I feel that I am closing the lid of my own coffin . . . Every day, the number of aircraft diminishes . . . The German Fighter Command is slowly bleeding to death."

The end came for Captain Knoke not in air combat, as he had hoped ("If I ram one of the Yanks, I shall be able to take him with me"), but in an automobile crash in Czechoslovakia. Partisan bombs wrecked his staff car, crippled his legs for life. He dragged out the war in convalescence, nursing the tattered logbook that recorded 2,000 flights, 400 combat missions, 52 confirmed kills.

Knoke the German airman fought like a true professional. But what of Heinz Knoke, German citizen? In his first chapter, he comments that his old allegiance, the Hitler Youth, "eventually became intolerable because of failure to apply correctly . . . the fundamental principles of National Socialism." He ends his story on something like the same note: "The war is lost . . . It is useless for us to trouble ourselves now over such academic questions as responsibility and war guilt."



NOVELIST GOLD
Life is doggy dog.

Death of a Groper

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US (266 pp.)—
Herbert Gold—World (\$3.50).

A prevalent hero in serious U.S. fiction is the groper, a man who does not know quite what he wants and usually makes himself miserable trying to get it. In each of his two novels, one of the newest recruits to the genre, Cleveland-born Herbert Gold, 29, has focused on a hard-at-work groper. His first novel, *Birth of a Hero*, featured a middle-aged father of three groping for a new personality in an extra-marital love affair. *The Prospect Before Us* tells the story of a pudgy Cleveland hotel operator who suddenly starts groping for personal integrity instead of the fast buck.

At novel's start, Harry Bowers, bald and fiftish, is on top of the world. The world, for him, consists of the Green Glade, a third-rate fleabag hotel on Prospect

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business ...

About a year ago the president of a great electrical company wrote to his stockholders: "It is probable that in the next ten years as much electrical equipment will be built, sold and installed as has been built and installed in the industry's past 75-year history ... In fact, the electrical industry must be prepared to grow more than twice as fast as the remainder of the economy." Recent figures forecast confirmation of his amazing prediction. Construction of new electrical facilities during 1953 exceeded \$4 billion, according to reports from utilities operating 92% of the country's capacity and serving 83% of electric customers. Charts of generating capacity and consumption continue to show large increases. Spectacular growth continues, not only in ability to produce electricity, but to transmit and use it.

Edison wanted to make an electric light, but this was not the only project that interested inventors and investors, who saw in electricity not only light, but a new source of energy to serve in a multitude of ways. That energy, in a space of time that is short relative to industrial history, has substituted individual motors for belts, taken burdens off muscles and put them on armatures, and brought new efficiency to the home, the factory, to transportation, to communication, to so many of man's activities around the clock. Electricity, once a marvel, has become a servant which daily finds new duties to perform, greater

power of accomplishment, and new ways to do its tasks better.

Revere has contributed, and continues to contribute, to the growth and prosperity of the electrical industry and all its customers and owners. The Revere mills have increased their production capacities, but that is not all, because we do much more than turn out fine mill products. Through the Technical Advisory Service, the Research Department, and the sales staff, we also give special collaboration to generating stations and manufacturers of apparatus and appliances, indeed to all who seek to make the best possible use of the Revere Metals.

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"IRON CURTAIN"

Avenue in Cleveland's business district. Harry runs the Green Glade like a fiscal acrobat, balancing it on a tightrope of mortgages, bank loans, big and little deals.

Like any king of the bankroll, Harry has his fawning circle of jesters and helpers. Jake of the G. Washington Motel is happy to send an overflow couple to the Green Glade for their illicit love-making as long as he gets his commission. Gil Leary tickles Harry's "sensayumer" with his bird-brain notions of a Green Glade lounge bar and partnership. Harry's brother, "Morris the Flop," sponges off Bachelor Harry to support a wife and kids. In his disciplinarian moods, Harry reminds them all that life is "doggy dog," his own squirrel-lipped version of dog-eat-dog.

When Harry stops playing it doggy dog, he and *The Prospect Before Us* unravel fast. A young Negro girl from a civil rights association maneuvers him into renting her a room in the Green Glade. As if on cue, the Jakes, Gils and Morris, the banks and realtors all land on Harry; so do fragments of his own hotel ties, loosened by an unfriendly hand. Stubborn Harry doesn't scare, but all he can salvage from his tiny, crumbling domain is a brief, implausible love affair with the Negro girl. Reverting to me-first principles, he sets fire to the Green Glade for the insurance, then, in a strangely selfless about-face, dashes into the flames and loses his life trying to save the girl's.

Despite its shaky, melodramatic plot line, *The Prospect Before Us* is alive with the nervous tempo of big-city sights, sounds and smells. Too often, however, Author Gold uses the camera eye and forgets the developing tank, leaving the meanings of characters and whole chapters to be puzzled over and dimly glimpsed, like murky film negatives.

One Way to Wall Street

THE END OF AN OLD SONG (269 pp.)—
J. D. Scott—Knopf (\$3.50).

Catherine Harvey "smelt faintly of newly washed wool and . . . Johnson & Johnson's baby powder." When her dark eyes "snapped caressingly," young Patrick boldly drew her into a brief clinch. Little did he know, poor fellow, that 15-year-old Cathy was already well on the way to becoming what his friend Alastair called "my favorite nymphomaniac."

Aglow with "the phosphorescence of sexuality," Cathy keeps streaking over the horizon of this novel like a flying saucer pursued by satyrs. And yet no one could call *The End of an Old Song* a sexy or sordid story. Author John (*The Way to Glory*) Scott, who is literary editor of London's dignified *Spectator*, is simply not the kind of novelist who grapples with nymphomania like a Melville with a whale. Though interested in elemental things, he is more interested in the sound of his clear prose tinkling over them. Moreover, this time, his main theme is the decline of Scotland.

Out of Scotland's moors and grey cities comes annually a host of dogged youths



Brian Seed

NOVELIST SCOTT

Polite nymphomania and high finance,

who fight their way into the white-collar professions—and then bustle away to hunt the big money of London, Toronto and New York.

Alastair, son of a down-at-heel Scottish laird, is Author Scott's example of how the process works. While his school friend Patrick shines up old claymores and dotes on mossy manor houses, Alastair claws his way to the top of the class and gets to Cambridge University—"a wee Scottie on the make." He gleefully calls himself, He takes Cathy away from Patrick as briskly and heartlessly as a cat would snatch a piece of meat, and he declaims his creed in the mocking tones of one who will never be shackled by ties of tradition and sentimentality. "We spit on Bonny Prince Charlie and Flora Macdonald, on Rizzio's blood and Mary Queen of Scots. [But] of all Company Directors in the City of London and overseas . . . of Scottish origin we lick the shoes; all Scotsmen who have succeeded at the English bar are remembered nightly in our orisons."

World War II is the answer to Alastair's orisons. A nice job in the British Treasury puts him in contact with the moneybags of Washington, and by novel's end, he is heading smartly for Wall Street after deliberately (and symbolically) burning to the ground the romantic home of his ancestors.

Cathy becomes Alastair's wife—a neat alliance of sexual and mercenary cupidities. But for all Author Scott's efforts, neither Cathy nor Alastair strikes the reader as being highly qualified in their respective fields. This is because, like the characters in so many other well-bred British novels, they are nothing but a pair of author's notions dressed in well-cut suits of prose. Asked to play the role of human beasts, they answer, quite rightly, that they were never destined to be anything more than their tailor's dummies.

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the TIME News Quiz

(THIS TEST COVERS THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1953 TO FEBRUARY 1954)

Prepared by The Editors of TIME in collaboration with

Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson

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This test is to help TIME readers and their friends check their knowledge of current affairs. In recording answers, you needn't mark opposite the questions. Use one of the answer sheets printed with the test; sheets for four persons are provided. After taking the test, check your replies against the correct answers printed on the last page of the test, entering the number of right answers as your score on the answer sheet. For most of the 105 test questions, five possible answers are given. You are to select the correct answer and put its number on the answer sheet next to the number of that question. Example:

0. The President of the U.S. is:
 1. Nixon 3. Eisenhower 5. Stevenson
 2. Hoover 4. Truman

Eisenhower, of course, is the correct answer. Since this question is numbered 0, the number 3—standing for Eisenhower—has been placed at the right of 0 on the answer sheet.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

State of the Union

1. Reviewing his first year in a radio-TV address, President Eisenhower promised that his "Administration would not tolerate":



- Higher farm prices.
- Any further rise in the national debt.
- Unionization of federal employees.
- A boom-and-bust America.
- Sabotage of his program by Democrats in federal jobs.

2. A few days later in his State of the Union message the President noted "a great strategic change in the world during the past year"—the fact that:

- Russia was becoming easier to negotiate with under Malenkov.
- The West was gaining the initiative.
- U.S. air bases now virtually encircled the Soviet empire.
- European unity was a virtual fact.
- Atomic weapons make land armies practically unnecessary.

3. In broad general terms he also recommended *all but one* of these:

- Fewer arbitrary curbs on world trade.
- Sharing with our allies certain knowledge of nuclear weapons.
- Retention for this year of the regular corporation taxes and the excise taxes on liquor and gasoline.
- Suffrage for District of Columbia residents.
- Retention of unemployment and old-age insurance on its present base.

Foreign Affairs

4. Earlier, in a dramatic U.N. Assembly speech Ike offered to:



- Abandon the veto.
- Contribute U.S. forces to a U.N. army.
- Consign atomic material to a U.N. pool for peaceful uses.
- Double U.S. contributions to the U.N. if the other Big Powers would too.
- Extend technical assistance to Russia and her satellites.

5. Soviet reaction to this offer was to:

- Assail it, then agree to discuss it.
- Call it "first order statesmanship."
- Disregard it completely.
- Flatly refuse to consider it.
- Give a weasel-word reply.

6. In the foreign relations field Ike had plenty of trouble in his own party over the Bricker Amendment, which had been designed to:

- Extend the Monroe Doctrine to Asia.
- Bar aid to any but democratic nations.
- Prohibit the sending of U.S. troops abroad without specific Congressional approval.
- Transfer many of the State Department's functions to the Department of Defense.
- Restrict the making of U.S. domestic law by international treaty.

Armed Forces

7. Overshadowing U.S. defense policy was the somber fact re-emphasized by President Eisenhower that:

- We couldn't have both guns and butter.
- Atomic bomb production was leading the nation into bankruptcy.
- Europe would fall to any Russian attack within six weeks.
- There was no way of stopping the Red conquest of Asia short of atomic war.
- The Soviets have the capability of atomic attack on the U.S.

8. In line with proposals by the Joint Chiefs of Staff the President announced that the U.S. will soon withdraw two divisions from:

- Pakistan.
- West Germany.
- Korea.
- Ryukyu and Bonin Islands.
- Japan.

9. Corporal Claude J. Batchelor, who had gobbled up the Communist line almost from the day in 1951 when he was taken prisoner in Korea, changed his mind and asked to be repatriated after:

- His mother visited him.
- His college classmates wrote letters.
- Eisenhower sent him a special appeal.
- Vice President Nixon talked with him.
- His Japanese wife wrote to him.



10. The U.S. Navy launched the *Nautilus*, the first atomic-powered:

- Aircraft carrier.
- Landing craft.
- Battleship.
- Hospital ship.
- Submarine.

Agriculture & Labor

11. In his farm message to Congress the President urged:

- Elimination of all price supports.
- Continuation of rigid price supports.
- A flexible scale of price supports in 1955.
- Immediate release of farm products now in federal storage bins.
- Sale of surpluses to Eastern Europe.

12. Among the changes recommended by Ike in the Taft-Hartley Act was the proposal to:

- Tighten the secondary boycott ban.
- Require unions who benefit from the check-off to pay income taxes.
- Prohibit NLRB assistance to unions with Communist officers.
- Legalize compulsory arbitration of all strikes affecting national defense.
- Have Government representatives supervise secret votes of union members on whether they want to strike.

13. Elected by acclamation for a second year as president of the C.I.O.:

- Walter Reuther.
- David McDonald.
- William Green.
- George Meany.
- John L. Lewis.

The White Case

14. Attorney General Brownell, reviewing charges that the late Harry Dexter White, an official in the Roosevelt- Truman Administration, was a Russian spy, asserted in a Chicago speech that former President Truman had:

- Ignored J. Edgar Hoover's advice.
- Promoted White even after his Communist record had been reported to the White House.
- Been guilty of disloyalty.
- Deliberately blocked an FBI investigation of White.
- Refused to look at FBI reports on any loyalty case.



15. Truman, as an ex-President, refused to honor a Congressional subpoena to testify on the case, but he discussed it on a nationwide broadcast, claiming:

- White was loyal.
- White was picked for International Fund job by bankers.
- White assured him charges were false.
- He let White's appointment stand endangering the investigation then under way.

16. In a radio-TV reply to Truman, McCarthy attacked the ex-President and also sharply criticized:

- The Supreme Court.
- General Marshall.
- Adlai Stevenson.
- Veale's action.
- Ike's handling of Reds in Government.



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The Political Scene

17. A year after Eisenhower's landslide victory, the Republicans lost some scattered elections. The voters stayed Republican in only one of these:



1. New Jersey.
2. California.
3. New York.
4. Missouri.
5. Wisconsin.

18. New York City voters elected a new mayor, the son and namesake of one of these well-known political figures:

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
2. Alfred E. Smith.
3. James A. Farley.
4. Robert F. Wagner.
5. Herbert H. Lehman.

On the Job



19. James C. Hagerty.



20. Nelson Rockefeller.



21. Joseph Dodge.



22. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Do you know which of these men the Administration depends on to handle the vital jobs listed below:

1. White House Press Secretary.
2. Director of the Bureau of the Budget.
3. Director of Foreign Operations Administration.
4. Head of U.S. delegation to the U.N.
5. Under Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Around the Nation

23. A few weeks after Earl Warren took office as Chief Justice, the U.S. Supreme Court heard final arguments on a momentous issue:



1. States' rights to clouds in rainmaking.
2. Rights to offshore oil.
3. Right of 18-year-olds to vote.
4. Segregation in public schools.
5. Scope of executive powers.

INTERNATIONAL & FOREIGN

The U.N.

24. This U.N. Assembly president issued a call for a meeting on Korea:

1. Dag Hammarskjöld.
2. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
3. Major General S.P.P. Thorat.
4. Lester Pearson.
5. Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

25. Earlier, before the fall session adjourned, Dr. Charles Mayo had presented the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly with a well-documented report of:



1. A far-advanced Communist plot to seize power in India.
2. Communist atrocities in North Korea and Manchuria against captured U.S. flyers.
3. A Red-led effort to disrupt West German elections with trainloads of young saboteurs from the East.
4. A Communist military buildup in North Korea under cover of the truce.
5. The real causes of Stalin's death.

Korea

26. A key issue which bogged down the preliminary political conference with the Reds at Panmunjom all fall was the Communists' insistence that:

1. The conference be held in Moscow.
2. The Indo-Chinese Reds be represented.
3. Russia attend the conference as a neutral.
4. Red China be admitted to the U.N. before the conference opened.
5. Only those nations whose troops had fought in Korea attend the conference.

27. President Eisenhower warned the Reds that if they breached the armistice in Korea:

1. We would support Japanese territorial claims in Manchuria.
2. It would be difficult to keep the war from spreading beyond Korea.
3. The U.S. would forever bar Red China from the U.N.
4. We would no longer recognize the 38th Parallel boundary.
5. Red China and North Korea would be brought before the U.N. Assembly for judgment.

28. Head man of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission which supervised the explanations to P.W.s who refused to go home was this Indian general:

1. Ghaffar Khan.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. V. K. Krishna Menon.
4. S. Ramkrishna Dalmia.
5. K. S. Thimayya.

Europe

29. Soviet leaders promised to make paradise a little more perfect for the comrades with *all but one* of these:

1. More refrigerators, TV sets, lipsticks and perfume by 1955—or 1956.
2. Twice as much clothing and food by 1956.
3. An announcement that it has given up for good the idea of collective farms.
4. A promise that farmers could own more livestock, receive higher prices for products they must sell to the state.
5. Three times as many pots and pans.



30. The French Assembly gave Premier Laniel a solid vote of confidence in early January. Chief reason:

1. The Communist threat of a general strike.
2. The need for a government during the Berlin Four-Power Conference.
3. The strong stand he made in favor of EDC.
4. His successful handling of the farm problem.
5. The threat of a Gaullist coup d'état.



31. Vice President Milovan Djilas, No. 3 man in Yugoslavia, was disgraced and stripped of party authority after he:

1. Called for closer ties with the U.S.
2. Criticized the party's methods, doctrines, and the wives of some party leaders.
3. Dared to differ publicly with Tito on a military matter.
4. Called for resumption of the old close relationship with Russia.
5. Began driving a Cadillac and dressing his wife in mink.



32. At year's end the Trieste issue eased perceptibly when:

1. Yugoslavia and Italy agreed to attend the Berlin conference.
2. Yugoslavia openly differed with Russia on the Trieste issue.
3. Italy offered to make the city of Trieste a free port.
4. Both sides agreed to accept U.N. mediation.
5. Both sides withdrew their troops from the border.



The East

33. Prime Minister Nehru organized demonstrations in India in protest against proposed U.S. military aid to:

1. Pakistan.
2. Kashmir.
3. Burma.
4. Saudi Arabia.
5. Afghanistan.



34. In elections late in November this British-ruled territory turned its back on the Empire:

1. Rio de Oro.
2. Kenya.
3. The Sudan.
4. Tanganyika.
5. Nyasaland.

The Hemisphere

35. Most important task for the U.S. in Latin America, according to the report given President Eisenhower by his brother Milton, is to:

1. Eliminate friction between Argentina, Brazil and Chile.
2. Help Brazil to develop the Amazon Valley.
3. Stamp out Communism in Argentina.
4. Strengthen our economic relations in Latin America.
5. Eliminate dictatorships in Brazil and Chile.



36. Brazil's economy was benefiting vastly from steeply rising prices of its principal export:

1. Hemp.
2. Newsprint.
3. Bananas.
4. Petroleum.
5. Coffee.

37. In Venezuela the first shipments began coming out of *Cerro Bolivar*, one of the 20th Century's greatest discoveries of:

1. Petroleum.
2. Copper.
3. Uranium.
4. Magnesium.
5. Iron ore.

38. British troops moved in here to suspend the constitution and clamp down on the first openly pro-Communist government in the Empire:

1. Jamaica.
2. British Honduras.
3. Trinidad.
4. The Bahamas.
5. British Guiana.



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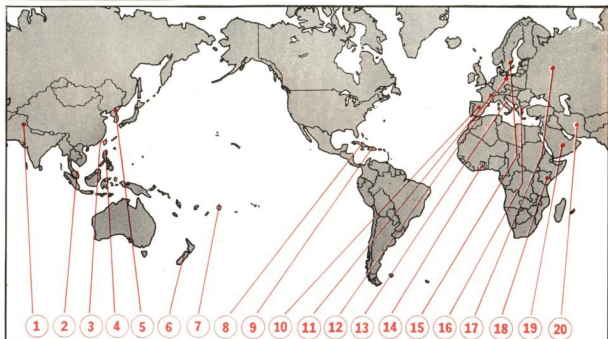
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Directions: items 39 through 54 appear in pairs. The first of each pair relates a person to one of the countries pinpointed on the map. For these items write on the answer sheet the number of the country correctly locating the person described.

39. The eldest of this absolute monarch's 40 sons succeeded him here.

40. The son will continue his father's partnership with:

1. Jordan.
2. Israel.
3. U.S. oil interests.
4. British Commonwealth.
5. U.S. steel industry.

41. A military court convicted him of treason to this nation.

42. Until his imprisonment he had been:

1. Shah.
2. King.
3. Premier.
4. U.N. Representative.
5. Chief Justice.

43. An encyclopedia was rewritten here to eliminate reference to him.

44. Before his fall he was:

1. Premier.
2. Foreign Minister.
3. Ambassador to the U.S.
4. Marshal of the Army.
5. Secret police head.

45. He led his country's delegation to a Big Four conference here.

46. His job:

1. Dictator of Russia.
2. British Colonial Secretary.
3. Under Secretary of State.
4. Russian Foreign Minister.
5. France's President.

47. After 13 ballots he was elected President of this country.

48. His name:

1. Joseph Laniel.
2. Yvon Delbos.
3. René Coty.
4. Georges Bidault.
5. Marcel Naegelen.

49. She left home here for a U.S. tour with her husband.

50. The names of the royal couple:

1. Ingrid and Frederik.
2. Maud and Haakon.
3. Margaret and Gustaf.
4. Elizabeth and Philip.
5. Frederika and Paul.

51. The fall of his caretaker government revealed an ill democracy here.

52. Immediate cause of his fall:

1. Right-Left struggle in his own party.
2. Communist gains in recent elections.
3. Monarchist gains in recent elections.
4. Withdrawal of U.S. military aid.
5. Vatican opposition.

53. Thousands of this new executive's followers jammed the presidential palace at his inauguration here.

54. His name:

1. Elpidio Quirino.
2. José Francisco.
3. José Laurel.
4. Lázaro Cárdenas.
5. Ramon Magasayay.

OTHER EVENTS

Books and Education

55. For his "brilliant oratory," as well as for his 27 books, the Nobel Prize for Literature went to:

1. Winston Churchill.
2. Robert Sherwood.
3. James Byrnes.
4. George Marshall.
5. Chester Wilmut.

56. His bristling incorruptibility, his endless suspicion of other politicians, and his Donald Duck temper came through in *The Secret Diary* of this old New Dealer:



1. Henry Morgenthau.
2. General Hugh S. Johnson.
3. Cordell Hull.
4. Alben W. Barkley.
5. Harold Ickes.

57. In 1953, for the second year, this book sold more than 1,000,000 copies, led all other current books:

1. *From Here to Eternity*—James Jones.
2. *The Old Man and the Sea*—Ernest Hemingway.
3. *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*—Alfred C. Kinsey.
4. *The Second Happiest Day*—John Phillips.
5. *Revised Standard Version of the Bible*.

58. Appointed to succeed the late Lee Thurston as U.S. Commissioner of Education is:

1. William Jansen.
2. Earl Armstrong.
3. Samuel Brownell.
4. Meredith Wilson.
5. Earl McGrath.



Science and Medicine

59. Doctors have recently discovered that babies with blood disorders caused by Rh-factor differences in their parents have a greater chance of being born alive if their mothers during pregnancy are treated with:

1. Mescal beans.
2. Cortisone.
3. Penicillin.
4. Sulfa drugs.
5. Insulin.

60. Skull and jawbones which had long been attributed to a very ancient man turned out to belong to a relatively modern ape and a relatively modern man. Exposed as a hoax was the:

1. Neanderthal man.
2. Pitdown man.
3. Java man.
4. Peking man.
5. Paleolithic man.



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Thinking of starting your own precious memories album? Then this revolutionary new Webcor is emphatically for you. It's equipped only for TRUE Hi-Fi... with 2 powerful motors, a peerless 5-tube amplifier and an advanced-type speaker. It records up to 2 hours without the nuisance of reel turnover... and has handy one-knob control. And of course, if you wish you erase and re-use the low-cost tape again and again. All yours for a low \$129.99*.

Be sure to see this new electronic wonder, and by all means hear it, for remember: Webcor plays for keepsakes.

*Slightly higher West and subject to change without notice

WEBCOR
Chicago 39, Illinois

61. Almost 50 years to the day after the Wright Brothers twirled their first pusher propeller, Major Charles E. Yeager flew faster than any previous pilot or plane. His speed:



1. 600 miles per hour.
2. $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the speed of sound.
3. Just over the speed of sound.
4. Faster than the speed of light.
5. 2,400 miles per hour.

62. Recent medical claims of a connection between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer resulted in a group of the large tobacco companies:

1. Urging cigar and pipe smoking.
2. Gearing for lower production.
3. Organizing a Research Committee to investigate tobacco use and health.
4. Making grants to 7 medical schools.
5. Announcing a substitute for tobacco.

63. Dr. William Kaufman told the American Psychiatric Association in Boston that the commonest and most-neglected illness in the U.S. today is:

1. Money-sickness.
2. The common cold.
3. Gout.
4. Amnesia.
5. Insomnia.



Business

64. Compared with 1952, U.S. output of goods and services for 1953 was:

1. Exactly the same.
2. Up slightly—5%.
3. Up 50%.
4. Down 10%.
5. Down sharply.

65. The area where the 1953 volume of building was larger than the combined 1952 total of Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Dallas, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, Baltimore and Boston is:

1. Miami.
2. Los Angeles.
3. New York City.
4. Pacific Northwest.
5. San Francisco.

66. To provide more housing for low-income families, President Eisenhower's 23-man advisory housing committee recommended that:

1. 1954 home building triple 1953's.
2. FHA insure mortgages up to 40 years.
3. Private industry take over FHA.
4. FHA work only in unbuild areas.
5. National building codes be revised.

67. American Motors Corp., fourth largest automobile company, is a merger of:

1. Packard-Studebaker.
2. Nash-Hudson.
3. Chrysler-Dodge.
4. Crosley-Bantam.
5. Jaguar-Austin.



OBIT

Within the last few months, death came to many noted men and women. For each question below, two correct answers are possible. Write in either name.

68. Each of these contributed greatly to the sports world before death claimed them. One had converted Babe Ruth from a pitcher to an outfielder and helped build the Yankee ball club; the other teamed with the immortal Knute Rockne to popularize the forward pass.

69. Within two weeks of each other, two of Britain's onetime Cabinet members died. One, a politician diplomat who resigned in protest against Munich; the other a distinguished statesman who died still stoutly defending the Munich pact.

SPEL IT OUT

The first letter of each correct answer below spells out a ten-letter word that has recently been in the news. You get one point for each answer and one for the meaning of the word.

70. Massachusetts' junior Senator.

71. TIME's Man of the Year.

72. For the noise he made, most discussed man of 1953.

73. Queen on worldwide tour.

74. Famous helicopter builder.

75. France's outgoing President who urged unity.

76. Philippines' new President.

77. Britain's Foreign Secretary.

78. Millionheir who married "Big Game Hunter."

79. City where the President worked and golfed over Christmas.

80. The word spelled out is:

1. Iran's ex-Premier.
2. Pella's successor as Premier of Italy.
3. A "missing link" fish caught in African waters.
4. Hawaiian King whose dream of statehood seemed about to be fulfilled.
5. Communist forces fighting French in Indo-China.

Art and Entertainment

81. Walt Disney won critical acclaim for his first full-length nature film:

1. *The Cruel Sea*.
2. *The River*.
3. *The Sea Around Us*.
4. *The Living Desert*.
5. *Return to Paradise*.




82. Despite Stars Mary Martin and Charles Boyer and \$750,000 in advance sales, most critics turned thumbs down on one of these plays:

1. *Teahouse of the August Moon*.
2. *Sabrina Fair*.
3. *Kind Sir*.
4. *Kismet*.
5. *The Solid Gold Cadillac*.

83. Though his lumpish, aggressively individualistic statuary has been outraging public commentators for most of his creative life, Queen Elizabeth awarded a knighthood to Manhattan-born:

1. Jacob Epstein.
2. Carl Milles.
3. Carlo Lorenzini.
4. Emilio Greco.
5. Henry Moore.





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84. Grandma Moses, who did not even think of painting seriously until she was 76, at 93 describes most of her paintings as:

1. Mere abstractions.
2. Christmas pictures.
3. Daydreams.
4. Real Americans.
5. Pictures of the "old country."



85. One of the Metropolitan Opera Company's best performances in the early part of the season was the only opera Debussy ever finished:

1. *Le Nozze de Figaro*.
2. *Don Giovanni*.
3. *Pelléas et Mélisande*.
4. *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.
5. *Così fan Tutte*.

86. At his death late in 1953 it could be said: Before him the U.S. had theater; after him it had drama:

1. Arthur Miller.
2. William Inge-son.
3. Sinclair Lewis.
4. Maxwell Ander-son.
5. Eugene O'Neill.

87. Judith Anderson plays the leading role in Broadway's new play contrasting the happy-animal life of a gaggle of Mexicans with the mental distress of half-a-dozen Americans in about every stage of neurotic obsession:

1. *End as a Man*.
2. *Teahouse of the August Moon*.
3. *In the Summer House*.
4. *Late Love*.
5. *Tea and Sympathy*.



88. Lindsay & Crouse's highly topical setting for their play *The Prescott Proposals* is:

1. The U.N.
2. A TV studio.
3. The "Shangri-La" hideaway of a U.S. President.
4. Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea.
5. The U.S. Senate.

Press

89. Banned U.S. periodicals are again allowed to enter one of these countries:

1. Argentina.
2. Guatemala.
3. Spain.
4. Brazil.
5. Colombia.

90. Newspapers in this major city were forced to suspend publication when staff members refused to cross picket lines of the striking Photo-Engravers' Union:

1. Chicago.
2. New York.
3. Los Angeles.
4. San Francisco.
5. Boston.



91. "Fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties." These words, written 75 years ago, still form a part of the platform of the leading crusading newspaper in the U.S.: Joseph Pulitzer's

1. *New York Post*.
2. *Detroit Free Press*.
3. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.
4. *Washington Post*.
5. *Portland Oregonian*.



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Air Travel on an Auto Budget

M. R. BROWN, Fleet Sales Manager for Ford Motor Company's western division, hop-scotches all over the west coast directing Ford Sales to Weyerhaeuser, Western Electric, other giant firms. He flies his own Cessna 170 on "a regular automobile allowance," says it helps him make more calls, spend more time at home between appointments. An executive with little time for tinkering, Brown approves Cessna simplicity, says, "In a 170, there's just no 'plumbing' to worry about!" He also praises Cessna's short-field performance, low maintenance and dependable all-metal construction, adds, "By gearing my Cessna flights to good weather, I haven't missed an out-of-town business appointment in years!"

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92. Changing the practice in effect since Woodrow Wilson first put presidential press conferences on a regular basis, Ike:

1. Released a whole press conference for direct quotes.
2. Insisted that all questions be in writing.
3. Permitted foreign correspondents to attend.
4. Criticized a correspondent as "too nosy."
5. Had his whole Cabinet in attendance.

Religion

93. Concluding that some of its priests were being led astray, the Roman Catholic Church in France ordered back to their parishes the special priests who had been:

1. Functioning in the Montmartre district.
2. Hearing the confessions of theatrical people.
3. Taking jobs as workers in order to team fellow-workers from Communism.
4. Serving as lifeguards on the Riviera beaches.
5. Studying Marxism at the Sorbonne.

94. The forthcoming General Assembly of the World Council of Churches will point up the two distinct Protestant versions of Christian hope. In general, the Americans, compared with the Europeans, tend to be:

1. More interested in purely theological matters.
2. More optimistic about man's own ability to further moral progress.
3. Less willing to accept non-literal interpretations of the Scriptures.
4. More willing to compromise with Roman Catholicism.
5. More insistent on maintaining denominational fences.

95. Before his illness, the Pope for the first time since the war drove through downtown Rome. Reason: the inauguration of the 100th anniversary of the promulgation of the Dogma of:

1. The Immaculate Conception.
2. The Trinity.
3. The Incarnation.
4. Hell.
5. Heaven.

96. In a case involving Jehovah's Witnesses and the draft, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled:

1. All Jehovah's Witnesses are draft exempt.
2. Jehovah's Witnesses are not ministers; none, therefore, is draft exempt.
3. Ministers are draft exempt providing their services as ministers comprise their regular vocation.
4. Draft exemption depends in part on the denomination served.
5. All ministers in all denominations are draft exempt.

97. Author-Philosopher Giovanni Papini aroused a theological storm in his latest book by asserting that there is hope of salvation for:

1. The Soviet leaders.
2. The Devil.
3. Protestants.
4. All Communists.
5. Unbelievers.

Radio & TV

98. Director Donald Richardson struck pure gold in his TV version of James Thurber's fairy story:

1. *Hansel & Gretel*.
2. *Cinderella*.
3. *The Prince & the Pauper*.
4. *Beauty & the Beast*.
5. *The Thirteen Clocks*.

99. After saying at a dinner party to RCA's president that TV should develop good writers, this author was given an NBC contract for more than \$100,000 to write plays, the first of which was *The Backbone of America*:



1. Robert Sherwood.
2. Carl Garner.
3. Charles Lindbergh.
4. John Dos Passos.
5. Carson McCullers.

100. Over loud squawks from its own and Labor Party members, the conservative Party in Great Britain proposed that British television:

1. Permit commercial sponsors.
2. Charge more for the use of English movies by American television companies.
3. Be turned over wholly to private industry.
4. Limit the appearances of English stars on American television shows.
5. Increase income by attaching coin-box gadgets to TV sets.



Sports

101. The Brooklyn Dodgers will take the field in 1954 without former Manager Charley Dressen who:



1. Would not accept a one-year contract.
2. Decided to retire after two decades in major-league ball.
3. Accepted an offer to manage another National League team.
4. Decided that two lost World Series meant he had jinxed the Dodgers.
5. Disagreed with the Dodgers' owners about renewing the contracts of several players.

102. Top gridiron honors of the regular 1953 season went to this unbeaten and untied team:

1. U.C.L.A.
2. Stanford.
3. Michigan State.
4. Notre Dame.
5. University of Maryland.

103. Sammy Lee was "a little embarrassed, but darned proud" when he:



1. Won the high-scoring honors in the National Basketball tournament.
2. Won the James E. Sullivan award as the nation's No. 1 amateur athlete in 1953.
3. Captured the heavyweight boxing championship.
4. Made the winning touchdown in the Rose Bowl game for U.C.L.A.
5. Was named Baseball Rookie of the Year.

104. In the feature Davis Cup contest, America's Tony Trabert lost a bitterly fought match to Australia's 19-year-old prodigy:

1. Jack Crawford.
2. Frank Sedgman.
3. Vic Seixas.
4. Lewis Hoad.
5. Harry Hopman.



105. Sparked by Quarterback Bobby Layne, this team beat the Cleveland Browns for the national pro title:

1. Detroit Lions.
2. Washington Redskins.
3. New York Giants.
4. Green Bay Packers.
5. Los Angeles Rams.



Cut along dotted lines to get four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12	INTER-NATIONAL & FOREIGN	36
1	13	1	37
2	14	2	38
3	15	3	39
4	16	4	40
5	17	5	41
6	18	6	42
7	19	7	43
8	20	8	44
9	21	9	45
10	22	10	46
11	23	11	47
			48
			49

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

0...3			
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	12	INTER-NATIONAL & FOREIGN	36
1	13	1	37
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3	15	3	39
4	16	4	40
5	17	5	41
6	18	6	42
7	19	7	43
8	20	8	44
9	21	9	45
10	22	10	46
11	23	11	47
			48
			49

ANSWER SHEET

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4	16	4	40
5	17	5	41
6	18	6	42
7	19	7	43
8	20	8	44
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			48
			49

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE

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5	17	5	41
6	18	6	42
7	19	7	43
8	20	8	44
9	21	9	45
10	22	10	46
11	23	11	47
			48
			49

Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50.....	61.....	76.....	91.....
51.....	62.....	77.....	92.....
52.....	63.....	78.....	93.....
53.....	64.....	79.....	94.....
54.....	65.....	80.....	95.....
	66.....	81.....	96.....
	67.....	82.....	97.....
OTHER	68.....	83.....	98.....
EVENTS	69.....	84.....	99.....
55.....	70.....	85.....	100.....
56.....	71.....	86.....	101.....
57.....	72.....	87.....	102.....
58.....	73.....	88.....	103.....
59.....	74.....	89.....	104.....
60.....	75.....	90.....	105.....

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50.....	61.....	76.....	91.....
51.....	62.....	77.....	92.....
52.....	63.....	78.....	93.....
53.....	64.....	79.....	94.....
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ANSWER SHEET

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ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

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58.....	73.....	88.....	103.....
59.....	74.....	89.....	104.....
60.....	75.....	90.....	105.....

JUST FOR FUN



Four of the recent *TIME* cover personalities shown here are identified by the four groups of statements below. No score for this section, but just for fun, see if you can write in the correct name on the first clue. If not, read the second clue. And don't feel too badly if you have to go on to the third.

1.

A. A Polish-born son of a tailor, he worked his way through school as a Western Union messenger.

B. Rebellious, secluded, intellectual, his career was almost ended by antagonistic superiors until White House intervention.

C. His brainchild, which may well revolutionize seapower, is a namesake of one of Jules Verne's famous literary inventions.

2.

A. Though he drew little joy from it, he was a relentless prosecutor who convicted an average of 15 murderers a year.

B. In California he forbade his department heads to refuse to hire anyone for reasons of race, color or creed.

C. The fact that he was neither a legal philosopher nor an experienced

judge did not prevent his appointment to the nation's highest judicial office.

3.

A. He early gained diplomatic experience on a special mission to King George V's coronation.

B. He has long been rated as having seen more of the world and as knowing it better than any of his predecessors.

C. Although Stalin sneered at his lack of divisions, he was even during World War II one of the world's most powerful figures.

4.

A. He taught economics "as conservatively as Adam Smith."

B. Senator Taft and Britain's famed Economist Lord Keynes were the butts of his sneers and bullying.

C. Before he was exposed as an aid to a Soviet spy ring he had risen to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

ANSWERS & SCORES

The correct answers to the 105 questions in the *News Quiz* are printed below. You can rate yourself by comparing your score with the scale:

Below 50 — Poorly informed
51-65 — Not well-informed
66-80 — Somewhat well-informed
81-95 — Well-informed
96-105 — Very well-informed

4. Harry Dexter White
3. Pope Pius XII
2. Chief Justice Earl Warren
1. Admiral Hyman George Rickover

JUST FOR FUN

83.....	94.....	2.....	105.....
82.....	93.....	3.....	104.....
81.....	92.....	4.....	103.....
80.....	91.....	3.....	102.....
79.....	90.....	2.....	101.....
78.....	89.....	1.....	100.....
77.....	88.....	1.....	99.....
76.....	87.....	3.....	98.....
75.....	86.....	5.....	97.....
74.....	85.....	3.....	96.....
73.....	84.....	3.....	95.....
72.....	83.....	1.....	94.....
71.....	82.....	3.....	93.....
70.....	81.....	5.....	92.....
69.....	80.....	2.....	91.....
68.....	79.....	1.....	90.....
67.....	78.....	3.....	89.....
66.....	77.....	5.....	88.....
65.....	76.....	2.....	87.....
64.....	75.....	1.....	86.....
63.....	74.....	3.....	85.....
62.....	73.....	5.....	84.....
61.....	72.....	2.....	83.....
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59.....	70.....	3.....	81.....
58.....	69.....	5.....	80.....
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56.....	67.....	1.....	78.....
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54.....	65.....	5.....	76.....
53.....	64.....	2.....	75.....
52.....	63.....	1.....	74.....
51.....	62.....	3.....	73.....
50.....	61.....	5.....	72.....



Pleasure Ahoy!

Smooth and deeply mellow in taste, Old Grand-Dad is America's most cherished bonded bourbon among those who know fine old whiskies. So isn't it good to know that the "Head of the Bourbon Family" can now be yours at lower price? Make it your pleasure more often.

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Donna Atwood

AMERICA'S NO. 1 "QUEEN OF THE ICE"

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Ice Capades of '54,
"Greatest Show On Ice", says:

"I LIKE
CAMELS—
YOU WILL, TOO!"



SHE LEAPS...



SHE GLIDES...



SHE DANCES...



SHE SPINS...



SHE SMOKES CAMELS!

I STARTED
SMOKING CAMELS
NINE YEARS AGO.
I FIND CAMELS'
DELIGHTFUL MILDNESS
AND FLAVOR SUIT ME
JUST RIGHT, YEAR
AFTER YEAR!



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Camels agree with more
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and women smokers everywhere—
you rate the cigarette that rates tops in
America for mildness and flavor... *Camels!*
Yes, Camels lead all other brands in
popularity—by billions. You owe it
to yourself to try Camels for 30 days
... see how much pure pleasure
you've been missing. See how
well Camels agree with you!



**MAKE THE 30-DAY
CAMEL MILDNESS TEST**

Only your own 30-day
test can tell you best
which cigarette is
best for you!